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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 25

SIMPLE POWERFUL DURABLE ECONOMICAL EFFICIENT
TABER
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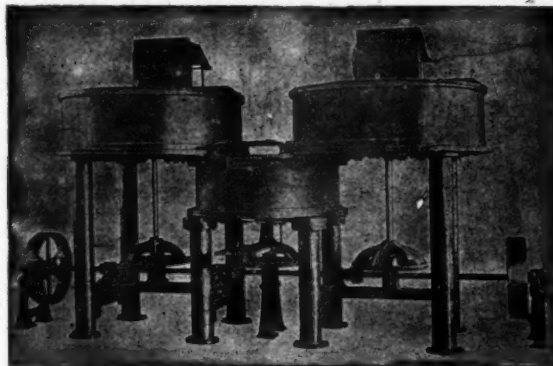
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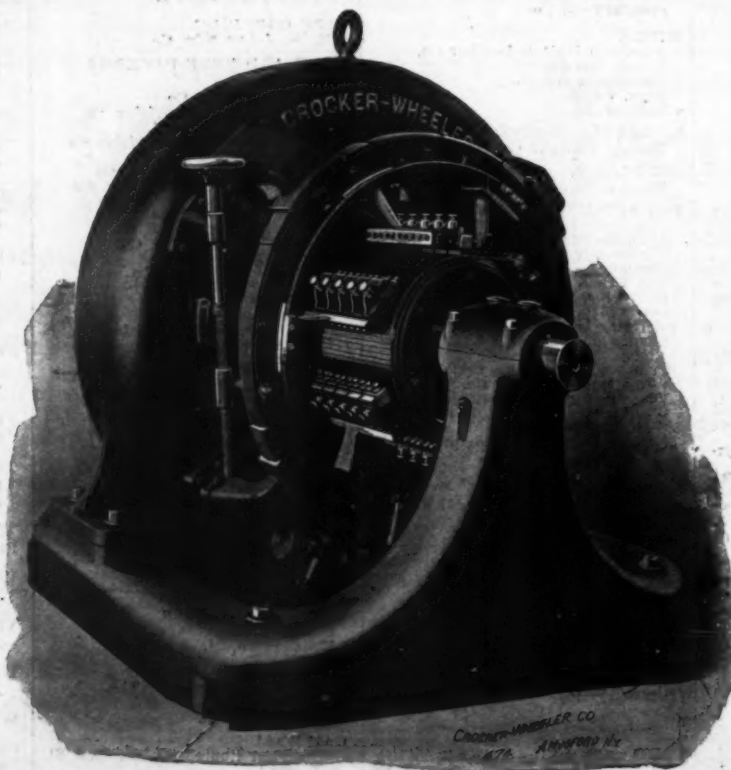
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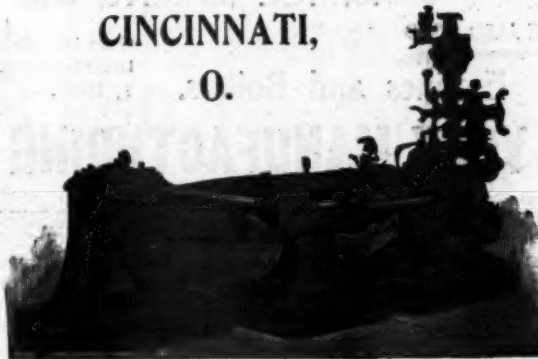
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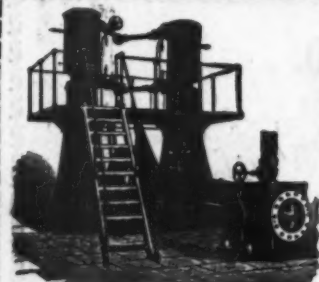
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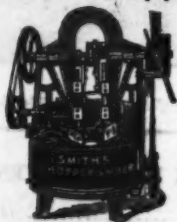
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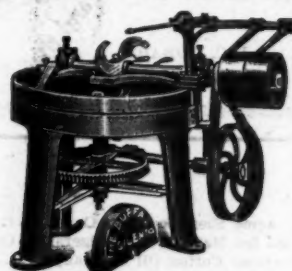
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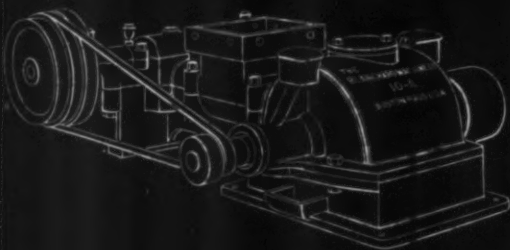
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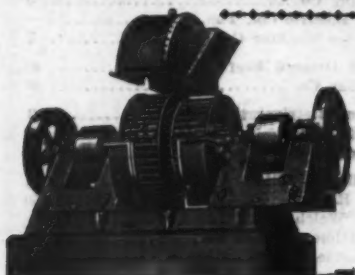
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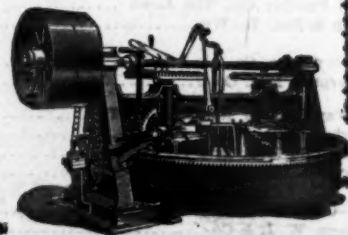
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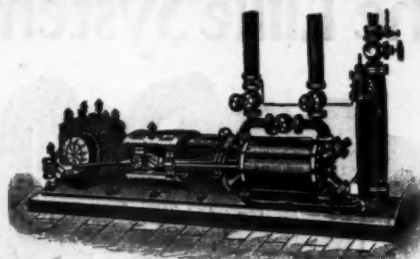
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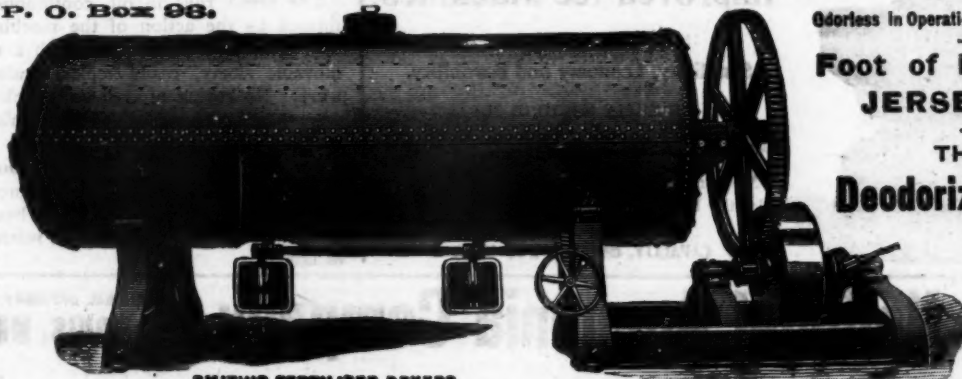
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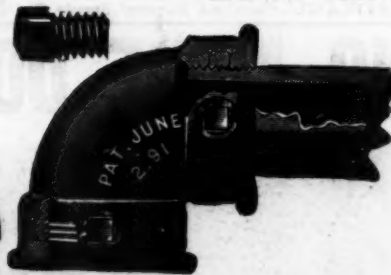
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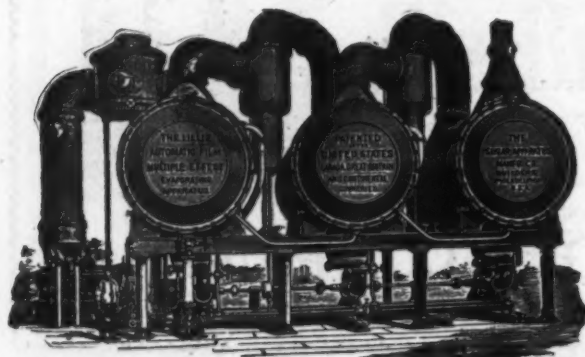


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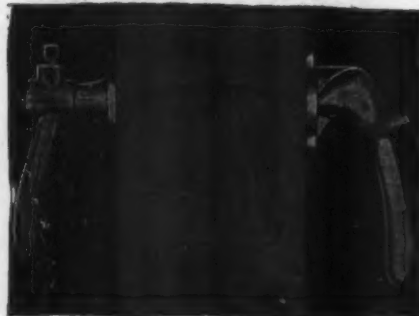
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THE YULETIDE BLESSING.

The past year has been one of vicissitudes
for the American meat and provision trade.
There was a bold attempt by certain Army
officers and civil influences in this country to
assassinate the impetus given to it by the late
Americo-Spanish war. It seemed strange,
but it was nevertheless a fact that the indus-
trial arm was in danger of serious paralysis
for the sake of political greed. Our greatest
and most necessary industry—the food indus-
try—was thrown by certain papers and indi-
viduals as a morsel to the political wolf. The
trade had hardly wrested its body and char-
acter from these unpatriotic and abnormal
gormants when the stock shortage and high
market for cattle pressed upon the already
small profits of the abattoir and the factory.
This weight hung like an incubus over the
books and the plants of the country until
somewhat relieved by the bountiful feed crop
of the last harvest. Prices of stock are still
high and oppressive to the manufacturer,
though they bring needed relief to the live
stock interests.

The consequences of the higher market for
cattle have not been confined to the home
trade, but they have materially lessened our
volume of trade with foreign countries,
though we have done a large and generally
satisfactory business abroad. The packing
trade have a cause for thankfulness, from a
trade standpoint, in the closing months of the
year. While the British-Boer war now waging
in South Africa will have sad conse-
quences for either of the belligerents, this
conflict at arms has been a genuine blessing
to our meat and provision industry. It has
served as a source for large orders at a better
figure than our plants fed our own troops in
Cuba and elsewhere, and it is resulting in a
thorough vindication of the character and
quality of our meats, and of the integrity and
business character of our packers. This re-
habilitation and endorsement is coming from
our biggest customer, most careful buyer and
one having large experience with fresh and
prepared foods for soldiers in camp and in the
field.

With their factories running to the limit,
and their goods endorsed before the world by
a competent judge and a great buyer, our
packers in the closing month of 1899 have
much for which to be thankful at Christmas
time; the more so when all of this comes after
the crucial investigation of two important
commissions appointed at Washington, and
the noisy vituperation of a large section of our
own respectable and disreputable press.

The National Provisioner congratulates its
friends upon the final good fortune which
comes to them through the fortunes of war,
and hopes that other nations will see our prod-
ucts as they are and hold out their hand for
our unsurpassed food stuffs. Looking back
over 1899, it has been one of sunshine, storm,
and sunshine again. The events of the year
have tested the endurance and the wisdom
of our packinghouse industry. The year is
ending well, and brighter for our trade. For
all this we are grateful and thankful to the

Great Power above us all. To the future we
turn with hope and confidence, and welcome
Santa Claus with his and our Christmas
greeting to all.

THE MISFORTUNE OF A GREAT HOUSE.

The meat and provision trade in general
and The National Provisioner, as its organ,
in special, sympathizes very heartily with the
firm of John P. Squire & Co., which has
been crowded to the wall, as we hope, only
temporarily, by the recent stringency of the
money market. The great Boston firm, after
an existence of nearly sixty years, during
which it had grown to an annual business of
more than \$12,000,000, did not succumb to
any commercial crisis pertaining to its specific
field. The trade in meat and provisions,
though not booming, like, for instance, the
iron trade, is bound to get its full share from
a general prosperity which gives steady em-
ployment to a much larger number of labor-
ers than at any time before. Packers, who
keep themselves strongly within the limits of
their legitimate business without expanding
into lines foreign to it, will find themselves
amply rewarded for intelligent and progres-
sive work, provided they took timely care of
sufficient working capital to make them inde-
pendent of the fluctuations and adversities of
the money market. The Boston firm appears
to have trusted far too much to its intimate
relations with two local banking institutions
and to have thereby neglected to maintain
sufficient reserves in other directions. It was
in a measure upon the fate of these
banking institutions, of which they owned a
large proportion, and in which they held lead-
ing positions. The crowding of the banking
institutions, therefore, had the natural effect
of pushing the big packing firm into an un-
tenable position, from which there was but
one honorable way left for the protection of
the creditors, that of a general assignment.
It is expected and hoped that the embarrass-
ment is only temporary and that the large
business which gives employment to many
hundreds of families will be continued either
by the same firm after rehabilitation, or by
some stronger packing firm, which may take
hold of the old established and, we believe,
solvent concern. The meat and provision trade
in general feels confident that the unfortunate
incident was exceptional and will remain so.
There is not the slightest reason for further
apprehension in our trade. The structure is
built on stronger foundations than any tem-
porary flurry in the money market can shake,
much less destroy.

THE CASE FOR BUTTERINE.

For some time J. C. Duff, S. B., the chief
chemist of The National Provisioner labora-
tory, has been making a series of analyses
and conducting an extensive examination of
oils, butter fats and particularly of butters
and brands of butterine or oleomargarine for
the purpose of instituting a comparison be-
tween them and for further determining what
per cent, if any, of paraffine wax or other un-
desirable substances are used in making but-

terine. The result shows that such substances are not used and that this butter substitute is perfectly healthful, readily assimilated, perfectly wholesome, nutritious, and, as an edible commodity, does not materially differ from the genuine dairy product.

We hear so much about the "natural color of butter." Butter—commercial winter butter—has no natural color. It is artificially colored to please the human eye, for such coloring is not necessary to quality or digestion. Oleomargarine is so colored for the same purpose. "Color" and "competition," not harmful quality, are the sins which butter sees in butterine. As a matter of fact, butterine is more nutritious and keeps in a sanitary state longer than butter does under the same conditions.

We will take up these substances and look at them.

Animal fats and oils are mixtures of varying proportions. Chemists call these compounds esters; for instance, Tri-stearine, Tri-palmitin, Tri-olein, Tri-butylin. For the sake of convenience we will drop the "Tri" in further references. Stearin is white, light, without odor or taste, and lighter than water. It is soft. Palmitin is similar to stearin. The other substances cease to be solids at ordinary temperature.

Cottonseed oil contains in its composition 25 to 30 per cent. of stearin, a small amount of palmitin, a large per cent. of olein, and a very small per cent. of linolin, which is not found in animal fats, being a property only of drying oils. Butter differs from other fats only in the fact that it contains 7 per cent. of butyric acid. This has a heavy, disagreeable, rancid smell. Chevreul discovered it in 1814. It is this acid which gives flavor to butter. It has no food value, but tends to make butter when aged decidedly unwholesome. Butter's chief ingredients are 37.70 per cent. of olein and 53 per cent. of stearin and palmitin. This is the rough hued difference between butter and butterine. It will be readily seen that the melting point, heating properties, food value and digestibility of the two similar substances cannot materially vary. The butyric acid and glyceroids of butter being volatile, escape to a greater or less degree when heated to the melting point, thus bringing it still nearer, chemically, to butter.

Prof. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, establishes this fact, and he is confirmed by J. C. Duff, S. B., chief chemist of The National Provisioner's laboratory, official chemist of the New York Produce Exchange. Numberless tests show that the best butter melts at about 91 degrees Fahrenheit, and that the best butterine melts at about that temperature. It is not true, therefore, that the best butterine melts at 102.2 degrees Fahrenheit. The normal temperature of the human stomach is 98.4 degrees Fahrenheit. If butterine, as alleged, melted at 102 degrees Fahrenheit, the natural conclusion would be that it does not melt in the stomach, and, therefore, is not assimilated. Let us examine the authorities.

Our own laboratory experiments, covering hundreds of samples, show that the ordinary

melting point of butter is 89 degrees Fahrenheit. The exhaustive experiments of A. Winter Blyth confirm our own conclusions. With our chemist, Blyth also says that butterine melts at 79 degrees Fahrenheit. The "Clover Hill" brand of butter, one of the finest dairy products in the market, has a melting point slightly over 91 degrees Fahrenheit. While the ordinary melting point of butter is found to be 89 degrees Fahrenheit, an average of a large number of samples from certain creamery districts where a certain class of feed was used showed an average melting point of 96.5 degrees Fahrenheit, or only 2 degrees Fahrenheit, lower than the heat of the stomach.

The results from an examination by us of thirty-three samples of genuine butter taken from a large dairy area gave melting points as follows: The highest was 96 degrees Fahrenheit. The lowest melting point observed was 84 degrees. The average was 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

The melting point of margarine itself is 88.5 degrees Fahrenheit. The results of the examination of fifteen samples of oleomargarine by Benedikt & Lewkowitch, the highest authorities in the world, were as follows: Highest melting point, 81 degrees Fahrenheit; lowest melting point, 74 degrees Fahrenheit; average melting point, 77 degrees Fahrenheit. An examination of a ten-pound commercial bucket of the Armour Packing Company's Silver Churn Butterine, one of Swift and Company's Premium brand of butterine, and a similar sized package of butterine made by the G. H. Hammond Packing Company, showed the following results:

"Silver Churn," melting point, 91.8 degrees Fahrenheit, contains no paraffine; Hammond: melting point 94 degrees Fahrenheit, contains no paraffine. Swift's "Premium" brand melts at a little above 94 degrees Fahrenheit, contains no paraffine. All melt below the normal temperature of the stomach.

These concerns make the greater part of the oleomargarine or butterine now in the market in this country. The statement then that butterine's melting point is over 102 degrees Fahrenheit, is unfounded and untrue. The statement made by J. F. Geisler, of New York, that butterine contains 10 per cent. of paraffine is contrary to facts. This chemist may have found an inferior or adulterated fraud upon butterine. A careful examination of the product of every legitimate oleomargarine factory in the United States (large and small) did not disclose even a trace of paraffine or any similar substance; neither was the presence of any deleterious or objectionable substance detected. The most generous presumption then is that Professor Geisler was imposed upon by interested parties and trapped with a faked or prepared sample, or that the New York Agricultural Department's officers was "steered" into a "renovated" oleomargarine works or some sort of illegitimate concern. We state it here from our own tests of commercial samples of the large factories and others of smaller factories that the butterine made by the Armour Packing Company, Swift and Company and the G. H. Hammond Company, or any of the others, does not contain even a trace of paraffine and that the melting point of any of them is far below the 102 point. There is no advantage whatever in using paraffine wax in the manufacture of butterine. It does not in any way improve the texture, flavor, keeping qualities or add to the value of the finished product. The flavor and texture of butterine are regulated by the percentages of neutral lard, oil, cream and butter used.

If the whole trade is to be judged and condemned by a fraudulent imitation of real margarine, let butter be judged by the same standard. There is a large amount of "filled" butter and "stiffened" butter, which is both a

fraud upon genuine butter and genuine butterine. Some isolated cases exist where the best dairy product contains dangerous foreign ingredients. A. Wynter Blyth, the great English chemist to whom we have referred, cites instances where silicate of sodium or, commonly speaking, liquid glass has been found in modern dairy butter, and must be looked for when making an analysis of this creamery product. Liquid glass is eminently a dangerous poison to the human system, being a strong alkali. We do not for a moment believe that liquid glass is universally or even ordinarily used in butter, but it has been used. We do not condemn the dairy article on this sort of improper use of dangerous substances by some reckless makers of butter. Neither should butterine carry the odium and sins of "blind tiger" works which operate in cellars to avoid United States inspectors and that 2 cents per pound stamp duty imposed upon oleomargarine by our Government. These culprits use low grade and uncleanly fats, make small quantities of inferior compounds and may inject anything into the mass to temporarily cover up these facts. They should be hunted out and suppressed. Genuine butterine is made under Government inspection and supervision.

Let us see how cotton oil is cleaned for this butter use. It is a vegetable oil, of a healthy vegetable farm product. It is refined with caustic soda. This foreign substance is entirely eliminated. Cotton oil is as easily digested as any edible food or oil, and it has practically the same food value as olive oil, butter or similar fats. In combination with animal or other fats it does not generate any acids or undergo any chemical change which makes it injurious to health. Under ordinary conditions cotton oil will remain sweet and unchanged for years. A package stored for five years showed no change after that period. A high temperature will not cause cotton oil to acquire free fatty acids. An abnormally moist temperature has no effect on the character and keeping qualities of cotton oil. In kitchen temperatures cotton oil does not act differently from butter, lard, or other cooking fats. Its character does not materially differ for edible purposes from that of butter. Volatile acids make a difference similar to that between scented and unscented soaps.

Is cotton oil, then, not healthful? "Butter oil," a superior grade of this, is used in the composition of butterine. It is, from an edible standpoint, chemically the same as olive oil, so highly relished by the whole world. Cotton oil is, to the dairy mind, the culprit in the butter substitute. Milk, cream, oleo oil and neutral lard are the other factors in the manufacture of butterine. Are any of these not healthful? Every house in the land uses them daily. So does the dairyman in his kitchen. But listen to the great chemists who have examined butterine and butter.

WHOLESOMENESS OF BUTTERINE.

Prof. G. C. Caldwell, of Cornell University, says:

"The process for making butterine, when properly conducted, is cleanly throughout, free from animal tissue or other impurities, and consists of pure fat, made up of the fats commonly known as alaine and margarine. It possesses no qualities whatever that can make it in the least degree unwholesome."

Prof. W. O. Atwater, director of the United States Government Agricultural Experiment Station, Washington, D. C., says:

"Butterine is perfectly wholesome and healthy, and has a high and nutritious value. The same entirely favorable opinion I find expressed by the most prominent European authorities—English, French and German."

"It contains essentially the same ingredients as natural butter from cow's milk. It is perfectly wholesome and healthy and has a high nutritive value."

INDORSEMENTS.

Prof. Paul Schweitzer, Ph. D., LL. D., pro-

fessor of chemistry, Missouri State University, says:

"As a result of my examination, made both with the microscope and the delicate chemical tests applicable to such cases, I pronounce butterine to be wholly and unequivocally free from any deleterious or in the least objectionable substances. Carefully made physiological experiments reveal no difference whatever in the palatability and digestibility between butterine and butter."

Dr. Adolph Jolles, of Vienna, from address before Section 7 of the International Hygienic Congress at Budapest, said:

"As regards nutritive value, pure butterine or oleomargarine, is as digestible and nutritive as pure butter."

Prof. George F. Barker, of the University of Pennsylvania:

"Butterine is, in my opinion, quite as valuable as a nutritive agent as butter itself. It is perfectly wholesome, and is desirable as an article of food. I can see no reason why butterine should not be an entirely satisfactory equivalent for ordinary butter, whether considered from the physiological or commercial standpoint."

Prof. S. W. Johnson, director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, and professor of agricultural chemistry at Yale College, New Haven, says:

"It is a product that is entirely attractive and wholesome as food, and one that is for all ordinary and culinary purposes the full equivalent of good butter made from cream. I regard the manufacture of oleomargarine as a legitimate and beneficent industry."

Prof. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, says:

"There can be no reasonable objection to the use of oleomargarine; it is clean, wholesome and digestible. When it is to be kept for a long time before use, as on shipboard or in distant mining camps, it is preferable to butter, because it has but little tendency to become rancid. For similar reasons there can be no possible objection to the use of cottonseed oil as a substitute for lard or when mixed with lard."

Dr. A. G. Stockwell, who needs no introduction, says in the "Scientific American":

"In everyday life butter is very essential. Its free use by sufferers from wasting diseases is to be encouraged to the utmost. Considering the foregoing it seems strange that oleomargarine has not been thought of as a palatable and suitable article of diet for those suffering from wasting diseases."

"It is free from all objections. As a matter of fact, it is a better and purer butter than nine-tenths of the dairy product that is marketed and one that is far more easily preserved. There are a large number who imagine oleomargarine is made from any old scraps of grease regardless of age or cleanliness. The reverse is the fact. Good oleo can only be had by employing the very best and freshest of fat. This artificial butter is as purely wholesome (and perhaps even better as food) as the best dairy or creamery product."

Jolles and Winkler, the official chemists of the Austrian Government, after thorough investigation of butterine, reported:

"The only germs found in 'oleo' are those common to air and water. Although carefully searched for, tubercular bacilli and other obnoxious bacilli were conspicuous by their absence."

They found that the dairy product is especially liable to be contaminated, inasmuch as the best process of manufacture failed to eliminate all the lactic acid ferment, the action of which even salt cannot neutralize except for a very short period.

It is not necessary to go further. The case of the dairy is only selfishness. The subjoined may show how far such a bill as the proposed 10 cent tax bill, if successfully passed, would go to hurt the hog industry, cattle industry, cottonseed oil industry, and even the milk industry.

An excellent brand of oleomargarine made contained to the 100 pounds, 34 pounds leaf lard, 27 pounds oleo oil, 12 pounds cottonseed oil, 9 pounds salt and 18 pounds milk.

We draw the above facts seriously to the notice of congressmen and fair-minded men and call for a defeat of the bill now before Congress to tax butterine 10 cents per pound.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

THE MARKET AGAIN TAKING ON A BUOYANT LOOK AFTER THE TEMPORARY IRREGULARITY THROUGH THE UPSET FINANCIAL SITUATION. RECEIPTS OF HOGS LARGER, BUT THEY ARE NEEDED ON THE COMPARATIVELY SMALL STOCKS OF THE PRODUCTS. INCREASING EXPORT DEMANDS, PARTICULARLY FROM THE CONTINENT.

That there was a reaction to easier prices for the products early in the week through the money situation and the generally upset condition of financial affairs, was inevitable. Indeed, all merchandise handled operatively was more or less affected, while hog products and grain particularly so, and which latter were interlocked from the influence. But it was quite certain then that there would be a reaction to firmness for all of these commodities immediately with the straightening out of affairs in Wall street. It is, of course, a poor time of the year, usually about the holidays, to expect a bull movement in hog products; aside from the customary lack of sentiment that way in the season, there is always the feeling that hog supplies will then be first considered, while they are likely to run then if that volume that packers usually set down as hard as possible on any efforts for marked improvement in the prices of the products.

But statistical conditions this year are, as has been remarked for some time, exceptionally favorable for a rising tendency of prices, and, indeed, that there would have to be unusual circumstances to prevent it. The stocks of the products were never before in a more inviting position for stimulation over their values. Meats in particular are in that small supply that it is necessary to forward to a liberal extent partly cured stock in order to meet the steady regular demands. There is no line of hog products showing the usual supply for this time of the year, and export markets are beginning to realize this, as was indicated in the larger number of buying orders they sent forward when there was a small reaction in prices through the money situation early in the week. Usually the foreign markets hold off on any turn to weakness in prices, while the fact that they were increasingly anxious to buy then was significant. Towards the close of the week larger orders have come for lard, as well as meats, from the continent, with Germany especially more interested over buying lard than in some time. It would seem from all reports that the stocks of the products generally in distributors' hands in this country and in Europe are less than those usually held at this time of the year, and that resupplies are needed in order to meet consumptive demands that have not been abated from an unusually full volume, but that distributors have held off in order to see the possible effect of larger hog supplies upon the prices of the products, and that when they are convinced that there is not much chance of other than a firm market that there will be an extraordinarily

large business done with them. It is true that larger supplies of hogs through the week helped at times to shaking off prices a little, aside from the effect of the tight money market, and which latter caused realizing here and there of long holdings, while when there were temporary spells of weakness that some of the larger operators let go enough of their speculative holdings to additionally affect prices; but where there was a disposition to sell by the leaders, profits had been shaven on their deals, while quietly it was believed that they were getting in more extensively on the long side at inside prices. While there were larger supplies of hogs, and as expected from their better prices and the colder weather, favorable for marketing them, yet larger supplies of swine did not have the usual full effect, and because they are needed in the present moderate stocks of the products and the inability of making a further material accumulation of them, even in the current export and home demands, while unquestionably, as before remarked, there is a large unsatisfied want of home and export sources, and which will add materially to the movements at some time in the near future. Statistically the situation is highly favorable to the bull side, while the only factors that could appear against it is larger receipts of swine than at present expected for the near future. While the outside interest over buying has been for two or three weeks broader and stronger over buying, and as based upon the exceptionally favorable statistical position of the products, it does not yet appear that this outside interest is sufficiently liberal to swing things its own way, and it rather looks as though the packers had decidedly the upper hand as yet, and that in the event of hog supplies reaching unexpected proportions that the market could be swung to yet in the swine at a proper basis with the products. It is, of course, unusual to expect a prolonged bullish temper at this time of the year, and it would be justified only by the remarkably favorable situation of stocks, and which is the main stimulus in the buying of outsiders. There has been some Wall street buying at the West this week, despite the close money market, but it has been chiefly of a later delivery and more especially of May pork. The carrying charges have been widened this week, and January to May has been shifted considerably. While the short interest had been material, it is hardly probable that it amounts to much now, as extensive covering had been done in the recent upward turn of prices. In New York there has been more of a business in refined lard for the continent, but it has not amounted to marked activity. The English markets have been conservative buyers here of steam lard, although securing fair amounts of the city product. There has been rather a quiet feeling here over meats, although their prices are sustained on the cost of hogs. The near markets have been moderately active buyers of bellies and hams, but there is some restricted buying in view of the higher prices of hams as against this time last year, and the disposition of the distributors consequently to hold off as long as possible.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 4,415 bbls. pork, 14,790,367 pounds lard and 11,845,968 pounds meats; corresponding week last year: 8,186 bbls. pork, 12,033,232 pounds lard and 15,701,650 pounds meats. Chicago shipments last week: 2,422 bbls.

pork, 13,047,044 pounds lard and 15,371,739 pounds meats; corresponding week last year: 3,192 bbls. pork, 10,561,602 pounds lard and 18,630,415 pounds meats.

Beef hams continue without much animation, with car lots offered at \$21.

BEEF.—There is not much doing as yet in tierced, although there is a trifle more inquiry from exporters; city tierced extra India mess offered at \$19@20. Barreled is scarce, and held at steady prices; packet at \$11.50@12; family at \$13@13.50, and extra mess at \$10@11.

CANNED MEATS are strong at the advance quoted, with steady, liberal movements of the packing to the other side, and fairly active home distributions, with reserved offerings at the close to sell by the packers: 1-lb. cans at \$1.50@1.75; 2-lb. cans at \$2.50@2.75; 4-lb. cans at \$5@5.50; 6-lb. cans at \$8.25, and 14-lb. cans at \$18.

On Saturday, 16th, hog receipts West 64,000; last year, 72,000. There was a good deal of unloading of longs, mainly by stress of the money situation, and reactions in prices cover amount, with the declines for the day 20c for pork and 10@12 points for lard and ribs. In New York, Western steam lard 5.75, city lard 5.35. Refined lard 6.00 for Continent, 6.50 for S. A., 7.00 for do. kegs. In pork, sales of 250 bbls. mess at \$9.50@10.50; city family at \$11.25@12. In city cut meats, sales of 1,000 pickled shoulders at 5¼@6; pickled hams at 8¼@9; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, at 5¼@6.

On Monday, hog receipts West 94,000; last year, 102,000. There was a weaker market on larger receipts of hogs, and the money situation, with heavy realizing. The carrying charges were spreading. The declines for the day were 7@10c for pork and 5@7 points for lard and ribs. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.65, city lard 5.25@5.30. Refined lard, Continent, 5.95; S. A., 6.40; do., kegs, 7.50. Compound lard, 5¼@5½. In pork, sales of 400 bbls. mess at \$9.50@10.50; 100 bbls. city family at \$11.50@12. Short clear, \$1.25@1.2. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, 5¼@6; pickled hams, 8¼@9¼; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 5¼@6. Hogs, 5¼@6½.

On Tuesday hog receipts West, 97,000; last year, 105,000. The declining tendency of the products continued, and the loss for the day was 7 to 12c for pork and 5@7 points for lard and ribs. It is the unmet financial situation, combined with the influence of larger receipts of hogs, that weakens the situation. In New York, Western steam lard, \$5.67½; city lard at \$5.20; refined lard, Continent, \$5.87½; S. A., \$6.40; do kegs, \$7.50. Compound lard, 5¼@5½. Hogs at 5¼@6½. In pork sales of 200 bbls., mess at \$9.50, \$10.50; city family at \$12.00. In city cut meats, sales of 18,000 pounds pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, at 5¼@6c; pickled shoulders, 5¼@6c; pickled hams, 8¼@9½c.

On Wednesday hog receipts West, 107,000; last year, 104,000. The products were a little stronger early in the day as a reaction from better money conditions, but became easier on the large receipts of hogs, and closed essentially at the prices of the night before. In New York, Western steam lard, \$5.62½; city lard, \$5.20; refined lard, Continent, at \$5.90; S. A., \$6.40; do kegs, \$7.50. In pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$9.50@10.50; 50 bbls. city family, at \$12.00@12.25. Hogs at 5¼@6½c.

On Thursday hog receipts West 81,000; last year, 90,000. The products were a little unsettled early on reported selling of some of the large longs, but soon worked more active and higher, with the basis in the moderate hog packing and moderate stocks of the products, closing 15 points up on lard, 10 points on ribs and 5 points on pork.

On Friday there was a little more selling of

long holdings, which caused only a loss of in part 2 points early, from which there were trifling fluctuations, but the undertone strong on the deficient hog receipts. In New York, Western steam lard, \$5.72½; city lard, \$5.30; refined lard, Continent, \$6.00; S. A., \$6.40; do kegs, \$7.50. Of pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$10.00@10.75; city family at \$12.00@12.50. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders at 5¼@6c; pickled hams at 8¼@9½c; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, at 5¼c. Hogs, 5¼@6½c.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION NUGGETS.

Gov. Stanley has appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to represent Kansas at the third annual convention at Fort Worth, January 16, of the National Live Stock Association: Thomas M. Potter, Peabody; W. W. Guthrie, Atchison, and T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Sumner county.

Gov. Stephens has appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to represent Missouri at the National Live Stock Association: Capt. Charles E. Leonard, Bellair, Cooper county; Senator W. S. McClintic, Monroe City; Hon. Wallace Estill, Estill, Howard country.

Hon. Mortimer Devring, of Lafayette, Ind., secretary of the American Shropshire Registered Association, will deliver an address on the sheep industry at the coming convention at Fort Worth in January next. Henry Wade, of Toronto, Can., will have a paper on "Live Stock in Canada." Hon. L. G. Powers, chief statistician in charge of the classified census of live stock, recently authorized by the census bureau, will deliver an address. The committee expects Baron Herman, of the German embassy, at Washington, to be present, also Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. Among the important subjects that will be discussed is the land question and forest reserves, which is attracting attention in the West. Another important question is the exportation of cattle through Texas points. Alvin Sanders, editor of the "Breeder's Gazette," of Chicago, is on the programme. Col. John F. Hobbs, of The National Provisioner, has accepted an invitation from the Hon. John E. Springer, president of the National Live Stock Association, to deliver an address on "Our Broadening Markets for Meat Products." Col. Ike Pryor, of San Antonio, Tex., will discuss the effect of the Spanish-American war on the live stock interests of the West.

Secretary Charles F. Martin is pleased at the work of the transportation committee. The rates secured, said he, are the best ever obtained within the history of the Association, and he felt safe in saying that a large crowd would be present at the session in Fort Worth.

Several cities will be candidates for the convention in 1901, including Chicago, Cleveland, O., Kansas City, St. Joe and Denver.

President J. W. Springer, of the National Live Stock Association, is in receipt of a letter of acceptance of invitation to address the third annual convention at Fort Worth, Tex., in January, from Phil D. Armour. The subject assigned is "The Relation of Packing-houses to the Cattle Industry." Mr. Armour endorsed the Association in saying he considered it an educator and believed in its promotion.

It is rumored that a new fertilizer plant is to be built at Cincinnati, O., or Louisville, Ky., promoted by the American Agricultural Company. It is said that Messrs. O'Neal and Meadows, of the Southern Phosphate Company, will manage the concern if it is built.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

A meeting of the New York branch of the National League of Commission Merchants was held Saturday last at Phillips & Sons, in New York city, when delegates were elected to attend the eighth annual convention of the National League in Baltimore, January 10 next. The following delegates and alternates were appointed: Delegates—W. J. Phillips, A. F. Young, V. L. Zorn, John Furman and E. A. Brown. Alternates—C. H. Bahrenburg, William Gamble, F. E. Stults, S. H. Frost and F. W. Nix.

COMING EVENTS.

1899.

Dec. 25-28.—Elgin (Ill.) Poultry Association, big show at Elgin. Regular meetings second Monday of each month.

1900.

Jan. 10.—National League of Commission Merchants, annual convention in Baltimore.

Jan. 16-19.—National Live Stock Association, third annual convention, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Jan. 17-19.—Northern Illinois Poultry Association, eleventh annual exhibition, Belvidere, Ill.

Jan. 17-22.—Kansas City (Mo.) Fanciers, Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, big show, Convention Hall.

January 22.—Texas Live Stock Association, ninth annual meeting, San Antonio, Tex.

March 6.—Panhandle Live Stock Association meets at Canadian, Tex.

March 13.—Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, annual meeting, Ft. Worth.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FOOD SUPPLIES.

Office of the Manhattan State Hospital, No. 1 Madison Ave., New York City. Sealed proposals for furnishing fresh and salt meats and butter for a period of three months from Jan. 1, 1900, and condensed and cow's milk for a period of six months from Jan. 1, 1900, in accordance with specifications, copies of which may be obtained on application at Room 318, will be received at this office until 4.30 o'clock, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1899, at which time and place the Board of Managers will open all bids.

No bid for meat supply shall be considered except from persons, firms or corporations who are actually engaged in the packing, slaughtering and shipping of beef, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 460, Laws of 1897; and for other supplies no bids shall be considered except from parties who are actual dealers in the commodities for which they submit proposals.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for five per cent. of the amount of the bid, as a guarantee of good faith.

A bond of some approved surety company for one-third the gross amount of the contract will be required, after award, for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.

Eureka Harness Oil is the best preservative of new leather and the best renovator of old leather. It oils, softens, blackens and protects. Use

**Eureka
Harness Oil**

on your best harness, your old harness, and your carriage top, and they will not only look better but wear longer. Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes from half pints to five gallons. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD.

Our report of the evidence taken by the British Departmental Committee in relation to preservatives in food products is omitted this week owing to pressure of other important matters.

JOHN P. SQUIRE & CO.

We believe that the affairs of the Globe National Bank, of Boston, had more to do with the embarrassment of John P. Squire & Co. than the affairs of John P. Squire & Co. had to do with the suspension of the Globe Bank. This bank, as we understand it, was largely interested in copper. John P. Squire & Co., we believe, were interested in the Globe bank to the extent of \$600,000. Copper declined \$50,000,000 since December 1 and \$200,000,000 since last spring. The effect of this upon a bank largely interested in copper and upon a large business concern interlinked with its financial matters to so large an amount is natural and inevitable.

John P. Squire's packing business was on a sound footing in itself, as the marshalling of assets will show. John P. Squire & Co. were not beef slaughterers. They were pork packers pure and simple and were only buyers of beef.

A remarkable fact appears in this big \$3,000,000 assignment. John P. Squire & Co. bought all of their beef for their fifteen branches from the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, but this company does not figure at all in the list of creditors. We were surprised at this, considering the large transactions between the two concerns annually. This remarkable fact is due to the excellent system of credits carried out by the New York-Kansas City company, and to the very careful manner in which the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company look after their credit accounts. An examination of their system shows this company to be one of the best managed and one of the best financed business enterprises in this country. Inquiry also discloses the fact that John P. Squire & Co. hold none of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger stock. The fact that John P. Squire & Co. bought fresh beef practically without limit and paid for it as they went shows in itself that outside and not internal causes embarrassed them at this time, for the concern will, we understand, prove to be entirely solvent.

It might be noted in passing that pork packing has not been profitable in recent times. The books and experiences of many

Western companies show this. Many leading pork and provision packers have not made money lately, and they have complained of the narrow margin on hog products. This fact may have made it harder for the honorable house of John P. Squire & Co. to stand the strain of outside influences, so they, at a proper time, handed over their ample and safe assets for the protection of their business creditors. The report that P. D. Armour will lend John P. Squire \$1,000,000 to tide over matters is not founded in fact. Armour and Squire are old-time personal friends. The rumor probably grew out of this fact. As the assets are believed to be ample for paying all creditors and to leave a substantial balance, there is more need for patience than for fear. The temporary embarrassment of so important a concern will have its temporary effect upon the pork packing trade. It is of the greatest importance to American packers and stock interests.

The firm of Francis Batchelder & Co., of Blackstone street, Boston, has made a temporary assignment for the benefit of creditors. This step was taken on account of the contingent liability of the firm on about \$70,000 of the paper of John P. Squire & Co. It is believed that matters will soon be adjusted.

Another firm which made an assignment is the John E. Towle Company, of Manchester, N. H., but this company, despite the reports, will not go out of business.

A despatch from Providence, R. I., says the Lincoln Provision Company of that city has assigned. The concern was a large customer of the recently assigned John P. Squire Co., of Cambridge. It is said the company will probably resume.

The larger part of the thousand or more employees of the John P. Squire & Co.'s establishment, at Boston, Mass., have testified their loyalty to the firm in the midst of its misfortune, by refusing to withdraw their earnings from the bank, which John P. Squire organized some years ago for the benefit of those in his employ.

In the meantime the business of the John P. Squire & Co. corporation is going on as usual under the management of the assignee, H. W. Chaplin. The packinghouses in Cambridge are being operated and the wholesale and retail stores in Boston, and the distributing agencies in various New England cities are still open for business just as on any other day before the difficulty came.

Shipments already ordered and started were arranged for; hogs were paid for and freight

bills discharged. Hogs were delivered at the Cambridge packinghouses and the product was shipped to customers.

The details of the task have proved too much for one man, and Mr. Chaplin retained Henry A. Wyman as counsel to assist him. Yesterday Frank O. and Fred F. Squire were in Mr. Wyman's office, assisting him in attending to many details of the business, which he could not have readily mastered without the knowledge these men possessed.

Notices have been sent to all of the banks and to creditors asking them to forward immediately detailed statements of their claims. When these are received Mr. Chaplin will prepare a detailed statement of the liabilities of the corporation. The character and amount of the assets will also be listed and the assignee will then be able to present to the creditors a succinct statement of the condition of the Squire corporations and the subordinate firms and companies.

Armour & Co. telegraphed: "Could hardly credit report of your financial difficulties. The papers give a very rational cause—the money stress in Boston the last week. It must have been almost a panic. Of course, the condition must be only temporary, and will be understood by all business men."

In conducting the business, Mr. Chaplin bore in mind the pay day, and on Monday disbursed \$5,000 to the employees.

On Monday, Mr. Chaplin made large purchases of hogs in the West and paid cash for the porkers.

The pork-packing establishment of John P. Squire & Co. was established about sixty years ago by John P. Squire. The concern does a business in all the leading markets of the world. Its volume of business amounts to about \$12,000,000 worth annually. The assignment is for \$3,000,000, and the assets are reasonably estimated at \$5,000,000, leaving the house really solvent for \$2,000,000. Very little of the \$2,000,000 of surplus assets is of a doubtful character. When the assets are all realized upon, the company will have remaining, after paying all debts, a large and substantial asset upon which to continue its business as John P. Squire & Co., or under any other name which might be considered desirable in its future transactions.

\$200,000 OF PORK PRODUCTS UNDER THE HAMMER.

Boston, Dec. 21.—Judge Lowell, of the United States Court, to-day granted the petition of Receiver D. W. Wing, of the Broadway National Bank, for permission to sell to H. W. Chaplin \$200,000 of pork products. Mr. Chaplin is receiver of John P. Squire & Co. (corporation), which assigned recently, and the Broadway Bank, in which the Squires was largely interested, suspended the next day.

The W. J. Wilcox

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CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
RIALTO BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

CATTLE.—There has been a sharp shrinkage in the marketing of cattle here and at all outside Western markets compared with the previous week, the falling off at Chicago amounting to more than 10,000 head during the first half of the week. But this is not a time for improvement in the market for beef cattle, poultry having the call with the bulk of consumers during the Christmas season and exerting more or less effect upon general cattle trade for the time being. All things considered, however, the producing and selling interest has no reason to complain. Under the very moderate showing of receipts there has been sufficient demand to hold prices to a steady basis for all beef cattle of medium to heavy weight and running from fair up to choice in quality—in fact good, weighty styles showed some degree of strength on opening day, and have since been free sellers at the Monday basis of prices, while all the less attractive kinds have been moved out at about last week's closing prices, which is a very fair showing for the week preceding Christmas.

Only one or two loads of fancy holiday beefs have been here that sold above \$7.00, the extreme top for the week was \$7.30 for a cut out of the same herd that furnished the \$8.25 cattle of the previous week; a few have sold at \$7 to \$7.25, but sales above \$6.50 have been comparatively scarce, the kind evidently being pretty well marketed for the season. Bulk of the dressed beef, shipping and export steers have sold between \$5.25 and \$6, with plenty of common to fair light weight at \$4.25 to around \$5.

The fed Texas contingent has been very moderate, good strong weight is meeting good demand at profitable prices, but light weights have not been wanted, and are lower than last week.

Feeding steers are meeting with fair demand and as high as \$4.75 has been paid for selected lots, with the bulk going between \$4.00 and \$4.60, but stock cattle, common and light weight, are out of season and a drug on the market at very low prices.

The boom tone has worn off the butcher and canner market, and prices have settled back somewhat during the week, cannery and medium cutters declining about 15 to 25 cents on Monday. Since that day the market has worked around into fair tone and now carries a healthier look than at any time in the past two weeks. Veal calves are around 50 cents lower than at high time last week, and common heavy calves on stocker order are very hard to sell at anywhere near satisfactory prices. Good milkers and springers are selling well, but common grades are neglected.

HOGS.—During the week there has been liberal marketing of hogs at all Western points, the number here running ahead of the previous week and the corresponding week last year by several thousand head. But it is the time of year that packers want liberal supplies and, with favorable winter weather, they have been free buyers. Prices were bulled away up on closing days of the previous week and naturally on the opening day of the current week were forced back to close around the even \$4 mark, a price basis that seems to be very satisfactory to the buying interests. The bulk of all hogs on offer for the week have sold between 4c and 4.10c, though there has been a fair sprinkling of butcher styles

sold at 4½c and 4.15c. Eastern shippers had liberal orders for Monday, and took nearly 8,000, but since then they have bought comparatively few, but the local slaughterers have cleaned up everything and, at a 4c to 4.10c basis, the mid-week market had a good healthy appearing undertone.

The December supply of hogs at Chicago will run between 200,000 and 250,000 short of receipts for the final month of 1898, and while this shortage is disappointing to a large contingent of the trade, it is no more than logical reasoners had expected, and tallies pretty well with reports from the country that supplies of marketable hogs are short, owing to cold wet weather last spring, but that shoats are plentiful and liberal receipts are reasonably expected for the latter months of the winter. This has given rise to belief that the \$4.00 basis will hold and that prices may work higher.

Quality is very good, but there are more light weights coming than a short while ago.

Range of prices is extremely narrow, not more than 15 cents for load lots and barely 10 cents for the bulk.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep have been uneven, but show a moderate increase over the previous week. On Monday the run was excessive, and prices for all the standard grades of both sheep and lambs were forced off fully 15 to 20 cents. Since that day the supplies have been moderate and the market has worked around into very fair condition again, though not, at this writing, showing full recovery from the Monday decline.

General outlook for the sheep trade is encouraging for those who have sheep on feed, and every indication is that late Winter market will justify feeding to a finish instead of rushing in on these spurts in the market.

RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, DEC. 16.

PORK (Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	10.20	10.25	10.12½	10.12½
May	10.45	10.55	10.40	10.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	5.55	5.55	5.42½	5.45
May	5.72½	5.80	5.65	5.65
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	5.42½	5.47½	5.35	5.37½
May	5.57½	5.60	5.50	5.52½

MONDAY, DEC. 18.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	10.10	10.25	10.00	10.02½
May	10.37½	10.55	10.27½	10.32½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	5.50	5.50	5.35	5.37½
May	5.65	5.70	5.57½	5.60
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	5.37½	5.40	5.27½	5.30
May	5.50	5.55	5.40	5.45

TUESDAY, DEC. 19.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	10.00	10.00	9.87½	9.90
May	10.25	10.27½	10.20	10.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	5.32½	5.35	5.30	5.32½
May	5.55	5.57½	5.52½	5.55
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	5.25	5.27½	5.20	5.22½
May	5.40	5.42½	5.37½	5.37½

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	10.00	10.02½	9.87½	9.90
May	10.30	10.35	10.22½	10.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	5.35	5.37½	5.30	5.32½
May	5.55	5.60	5.55	5.55
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	5.27½	5.30	5.22½	5.22½
May	5.40	5.45	5.37½	5.37½

THURSDAY, DEC. 21.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	9.90	10.00	9.87½	9.95
May	10.27½	10.30	10.12½	10.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	5.32½	5.45	5.32½	5.45
May	5.55	5.65	5.55	5.65
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	5.25	5.27½	5.20	5.27½
May	5.40	5.45	5.37½	5.42½

FRIDAY, DEC. 22.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	9.92½	10.05	9.90	10.05
May	10.25	10.40	10.20	10.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	5.42½	5.50	5.42½	5.50
May	5.62½	5.72½	5.62½	5.72½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	5.25	5.30	5.22½	5.30
May	5.42½	5.50	5.40	5.50

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Gate receipts of live stock for Sunday and Monday were reported Tuesday morning at 1,697 cars.

Only 151 cars of feeding cattle were shipped from here over Western railroads last week.

During the week last year corresponding to the one just begun the receipts were: Cattle, 32,592; hogs, 189,567, and sheep, 54,505.

Exporters bought 1,925 head of cattle in this market last week, against 1,471 the preceding week and 1,293 the same week last year.

The hogs marketed last week averaged 245 lbs., against 250 lbs. the preceding week, 248 lbs. a month ago, 240 lbs. a year ago, and 242 lbs. two years ago.

Only 17,690 hogs were shipped from here last week. The shipments for the previous week were 23,310 hogs, and for the corresponding week last year 10,881 head.

During the last week 6,352 cars of live stock were received here, and 1,011 cars were shipped from here. The receipts for the preceding week were 6,228 cars, and for the corresponding week last year 6,127 cars.

Hogs slaughtered at Chicago last week were: Armour, 41,900; Anglo-American, 16,300; Boyd & Lunham, 7,100; Chicago, 10,200; Continental, 11,800; Hammond, 6,600; International, 12,900; Lipton, 7,300; Morris, 10,000; Swift, 30,600; Viles & Robbins, 13,000; butchers, 6,500.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 13,308; hogs, 17,701; sheep, 1,549; against 11,892 cattle, 23,310 hogs, 3,762 sheep the previous week; 10,921 cattle, 10,881 hogs, 3,952 sheep the corresponding week of 1898; 13,537 cattle, 22,247 hogs, 12,620 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago last week were: Cattle, 61,871; hogs, 184,929; sheep, 81,621; against 50,280 cattle, 207,718 hogs, 89,580 sheep the previous week; 38,408 cattle, 261,670 hogs, 60,305 sheep the corresponding week of 1898; 39,348 cattle, 166,149 hogs, 64,309 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

Clay, Robinson & Co. sold another consignment of Kerrick cattle from Bloomington, Ill., to Swift and Company for \$7.30 per 100 lbs. They were black Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and their average weight was 1,551 lbs., there being a dozen head. They were not anywhere near as fine as the Kerrick cattle that sold for \$8.25 last week. Clay, Robinson & Co. also sold 18 prime 1,437 lb. steers at \$7.25.

Chicago Provision Market.

The speculative interest of the Board of Trade has centered in provisions. There have been sharp fluctuations, active commission house trade, and all the other elements which go to make up what the trade refers to as an "old-fashioned" market. Pork this month has advanced over \$1 a barrel and lard and ribs over ½c per pound. The movement was inaugurated by the bullish attitude of certain of the packers. It proved popular, and buying by the public has helped the advance along. The strongest motive has been the belief that the new inspection rules which go into effect January 1, and which raise the requirements on all speculative grades of product, will make the long side safer and more popular than it has been for years. Lard after the New Year must be lard even when delivered to the outside bull innocent, and short ribs must be a merchantable article. The wretched assumption that pork product intended for the packer's jobbing client is one thing and product intended for delivery to the outsider unsophisticated enough to do his buying under a Board of Trade contract

an entirely different thing is to come to an end. After January 1 it is to be taken for granted that no official inspection committee will go on record that lard is not good enough to ship to an outside customer, but is good enough to be good delivery on a Board of Trade contract. A December provision advance is usually regarded with anything but feelings of pleasure by the provision professional. This year, however, there is a feeling that there is to be a new order of things after New Years, and that that may possibly warrant even a December bull success. Hog receipts at all Western markets continue light and packing is running away behind last year, while shipments of lard and meats from Chicago are liberal and clearances are large. In short, provisions seem to be a good purchase, especially if bought on any of the reactions that always come as the market advances.

OPPOSING NEW FREIGHT RATES.

At the meeting of the Railway Committee of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, held on Tuesday, in that city, it was decided that Chairman Sterne should prepare a protest to be forwarded to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which was in session in Washington on Thursday. The protest is against the advance of the proposed trunk lines' new freight classification, which is practically an increase in rates on many lines of food products, etc. These articles embrace ammonia, canned soups and broths, sausage caseins, fish (pickled, salted or smoked), lard in various packages, beef in barrels or tierces, cattle or ox-tails in various

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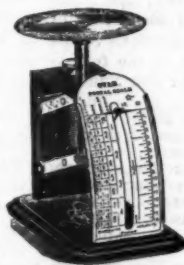
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The accompanying illustration shows the picture of a postal scale which is being manufactured and delivered to any address in the



United States and Canada for the remarkably small sum of \$1.50. The Pelouze Scale & Manufacturing Company, of 135 South Clinton street, Chicago, manufacture this very useful adjunct to every well regulated office. The Star Postal Scale, as it is called, is one that is accurate, and tells instantly in cents the exact amount of postage required for letters, books, merchandise and newspapers. It weighs up to one pound by one-half ounces. It is very ornamental and beautifully made with heavy nickel mountings. It weighs by one-half ounces foreign postage. The Pelouze Scale & Manufacturing Company manufacture a large number of scales of different varieties, of which they show a handsome catalogue.

U. S. Appraisers' Decisions.

The following decisions were made by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers at New York:

Dec. 13.—In the matter of the protest of Wells, Fargo & Co against decision of Collector of Customs at New York as to rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain merchandise. The merchandise was returned by the appraiser and assessed for duty by the Collector as "live poultry" at 3 cents per pound. The claim made in the protest that the merchandise is free of duty as "birds and land and water fowls" is unsupported by any evidence, the protestants not appearing at the hearing. The protest is overruled and the Collector's decision affirmed.

Dec. 15.—In matter of protest of E. J. Gales against decision of Collector of Customs at Nogales, Ariz., as to rate and amount of duties chargeable on cattle. This protest alleges the assessment of duty on seven head of cattle in excess of the quantity actually imported. The number returned by the appraiser, and on which duty was assessed by the Collector, was 975 head, rather than 968 head as invoiced and entered. The protestant was not present when the case was called for hearing, and has adduced no evidence to prove that the Collector erred in adopting the count as returned by the appraiser. The protest is overruled, and the Collector's decision affirmed.

Dec. 18.—In matter of protest of Wm. Beadenkopf and J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co. against decision of Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, Pa., as to rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain merchandise. The merchandise consists of hair from Angora goat skins which was imported on the goat skins. The skins were admitted free of duty and the hair on the skins was assessed for duty. The merchandise is claimed to be free of duty. It is only the hair of the common goat and not that of the Angora goat which is made free of duty. The protests are overruled and the Collector's decision affirmed.

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GOVERNMENT TO PAY FOR THE BEEF.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Mr. Tracewell, the Controller of the Treasury, has passed upon the claim of Swift and Company for the price of 300,000 pounds of fresh beef which, according to contract, was shipped from Newport News, Va., on August 5, 1898, for use of the army in Porto Rico. The record shows that the Manitoba, the transport on which the beef was shipped, arrived off Ponce on August 10, where she ran on a reef and remained four days.

The Board of Survey found that the loss by spoiling of the beef was not due to any negligence or fault on the part of the contractors. The Controller finds that at the time of its condemnation the beef was the property of the United States, and directs that the claims be settled accordingly.

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The Bill to Tax Oleo.

The following are the vital clauses of the bill introduced in the House, at Washington, by Mr. Tawney, to impose a tax of ten cents a pound on oleomargarine:

A bill to amend an act entitled "An Act Defining Butter, Also Imposing a Tax Upon and Regulating the Manufacture, Sale, Importation and Exportation of Oleomargarine."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled: That section eight of an act entitled "An Act Defining Butter, Also Imposing a Tax Upon and Regulating the Manufacture, Sale, Importation and Exportation of Oleomargarine," approved Aug. 2, 1886, be, and the same hereby is, amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. That upon oleomargarine which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or use, there shall be assessed and collected a tax as follows: Upon oleomargarine free from color or any ingredient that causes it to resemble pure yellow butter, 2c. per pound; upon oleomargarine colored in imitation of or to resemble pure yellow butter, 10c. per pound, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof, and any fractional part of a pound in a package shall be taxed as a pound. The tax levied by this section shall be represented by coupon stamps, and the provisions of existing laws governing the engraving, issue, sale, accountability, effacement and destruction of stamps relating to tobacco and snuff, as far as applicable, are hereby made to apply to stamps provided for by this section."

The bill has been referred to the Ways and Means Committee and ordered printed.

N. Y. STATE DAIRYMEN AND PROPOSED OLEO TAX.

At the convention of the State Dairy Association in Cortland, N. Y., last week, it was naturally expected that the delegates would take strong action co-operating with the dairy interests now making the unjust fight in Congress against the important oleomargarine interests of this country to impose a tax of 10 cents a pound on butterine, and assist in this iniquitous onslaught on this wholesome and healthful article of food. They could not unite on the tax bill and passed the following resolution as a substitute:

Resolved, That we, the members of New York State Dairymen's Association, in session assembled, in Cortland, N. Y., on the 15th day of December, 1899, hereby respectfully request the Congress of the United States to pass a law and provide for its enforcement to the effect that when any dairy or food products are transported from one State to another, or from any Territory to a State, that such goods shall immediately become subject to the laws of that State to the same extent and manner as though they had been manufactured in that State, and shall not be exempt from the provisions of such State law by virtue of the fact that they were brought into the State in the original importer's package.

Resolved, That we hereby respectfully request the Congress of United States to pass a law and provide for its enforcement to the effect that any dairy or food products manufactured or sold or exposed for sale in the United States shall not be falsely branded or labeled as to the State in which they were made or produced.

GERMANY AND AMERICAN MEAT.

The Governments of the United States and Germany are negotiating upon the meat and provision clauses of the reciprocity treaty now under consideration. It is believed that the final result will be a removal to a large extent of the Imperial German restrictions now existing against United States meat and meat products.

The Agriculturists of Germany, nee Agrarians, have under the name of the Union of Agriculturists recorded their objections to the free admission of our products in the following resolutions passed at Berlin last Sunday:

First, We hear with concern, according to an interview with Count von Bulow in the American papers that it is proposed to make a commercial treaty with America.

Second, Sacrificing our productive interests by the admission of American products would be a reciprocity disadvantageous to Germany and beneficial only to the Hanseatic shipping interests and the importers of American food products.

Third, We are convinced that disregard for America's action, such as was shown in the time of Bismarck, is the only means of obtaining that nation's respect.

Fourth, The postponement of consideration by the Reichstag commission of the meat bill indicates the government's purpose to grant privileges to American meat under the new treaty.

Fifth, We condemn this as inimical to internal meat production and against the promise given by Prince Hohenlohe to require the inspection of both native and foreign meats, and we ask the chancellor to carry out his promise.

These resolutions are construed to mean that the Agrarians prefer the Government's Reichstag bill to a meat clause in a treaty.

TO DOUBLE CAPACITY.

The plant of the Kansas City (Mo.) Car and Foundry Company, at Armourdale, has been bought by T. A. Griffin, of Chicago, and it is said its capacity will be doubled as soon as an inventory is made. The Armour Packing Company will lease a part of the plant and under the name of the Armour Packing Company Car Shop, will build and repair refrigerator cars, not only for its own use, but for other concerns.

—The interior of the Topeka (Kan.) Cold Storage Company is being remodeled and improvements are to be made. The new electric light plant is ready, and a new smoke-stack will be set up.

—Chas. Eagan and H. H. Burford, of Walla Walla, Wash., have purchased machinery and are erecting buildings for an ice manufactory at that place to be ready for operating Jan. 1st next.

Answers to Correspondents.

S.—Your unsigned communication has been received. If you will send us your name and address—not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith—we will give the query consideration. It is an inflexible rule with us not to answer anonymous communications.

"INQUIRER," CHICAGO.—So many different circumstances enter into the answer to your query that we cannot give you the exact number of cattle killed per hour by the large packers. It naturally depends upon the size of the gang employed. One day's exact figures from one of the large packers gives, for seven and a quarter hour's killing, 1,467 cattle.

CANDLE MAKER.—We should not be surprised to find the feed water of your pumps to be badly contaminated with fat. If you send us a sample we will investigate and give you the remedy to overcome this. The suit referred to by you was recently decided for the plaintiffs with heavy damages.

"BAKERMAN."—There are but two causes for the rapid deterioration of your crackers, either the flour is mouldy or you using a very inferior quality of fat. From the sample sent us we are rather inclined to think the trouble is with the fat. The tallow-like taste and odor is just what is too often noticed in spoiled lard; not all the lard, however, showing this taste is adulterated. The same defect is often met with in perfectly pure but carelessly rendered lard. Such lard may appear very inviting and faultless to the casual purchaser, but will soon show speedy decomposition, and none but an expert can detect this tendency in pure lard. We advise caution in making too large a batch of material with any questionable lard until you are satisfied as to its good quality.

S. R. F. & CO., NEW YORK.—Sulphate of ammonia is dutiable on importations at the rate of .003 cents per pound, according to a decision recently rendered by the board of appraisers. It was claimed for free entry under the head of "material used only for manure," but the appraisers have declared it dutiable under the head of manufactured chemicals. Bones and other like material are subject to importations free of duty under the free list regulations of fertilizer material.

* A decision of much importance to dealers in oleomargarine in Pennsylvania has been given by Judge Kennedy and associates of the Common Pleas Court, at Pittsburgh. They sustain that clause of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, prohibiting the sale of the article if it contains coloring matter. This test case is to be carried to a higher court.

* The Continental Packing Company, of Bloomington, Ill., recently shipped an entire trainload of lard, consisting of 15 cars for the seaboard. The weight of the shipment was 400,000 lbs. and was consigned to Hamburg, Germany. It represents a great many hogs raised in that part of the State, and brings back a big lump of foreign gold to assist the era of prosperity.



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KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 20, 1899.

The receipts with comparisons as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	38,955	53,861	17,875
Same week 1898...	36,317	99,100	11,914
Same week 1897 ..	31,999	72,557	16,978
Same week 1896 ..	37,164	78,278	15,159
Chicago	61,000	185,800	80,100
Omaha	15,000	42,100	12,700
St. Louis	14,500	46,000	5,600
St. Joseph	5,800	27,200	4,100
Kansas City	39,000	53,900	17,900

Total past week...	135,500	355,000	120,400
Previous week	129,800	430,700	134,000
Same week 1898...	102,100	495,600	88,500

Kansas City packers' slaughter:

Armour Pack. Co. .	6,635	20,646	4,712
Swift and Company.	7,520	15,238	2,642
S. & S. Co.	5,031	3,142	1,977
Fowler Son & Co. .	54	9,800	33
Butchers	557	516	221

Total past week...	19,717	49,342	9,585
Previous week	20,399	53,310	13,367
Same week 1898...	15,135	92,549	8,964

CATTLE.—There is no use denying the fact that last week was a bad market, in fact, as one of the sellers expressed it, "Thursday market was the meanest of the season." The receipts were entirely too large for the time of the year—game and poultry being the order of the day, and as they will probably reign supreme for the next two weeks to come, the holding back of fairly good cattle decidedly the wisest policy to adopt. While a few fancy Christmas cattle brought very strong prices, in fact, the highest for ten years or more, still all the cattle offered were not Christmas by a long shot, and the loss on fair to good cattle and those on the plain order, fully 25¢@40¢ per 100 lbs. Very good beef cattle indeed could be purchased readily at \$4.65@5.00 per 100 lbs. One Hereford steer, 1,540 lbs average, sold at \$8; and two Christmas steers, 1,860 lbs. average, at \$7.50; and a few of 1,087 lbs. average sold at \$6.10, but such sales were very much the exception. A few Christmas cows and heifers brought good prices, but the usual run fully 20¢ per 100 lbs. lower. Native bulls of 1,650 lbs. average sold as high as \$3.85, but a great many changed hands at \$3.25. The Western cattle also suffered, and while some 1,364 lbs. average Western steers sold at \$5.20, still the sale of 127 of 1,145 lbs. average at \$4.80 deemed a very good price indeed on the market. The quarantine division represented by very small numbers indeed. In fact the only cattle during the entire week that held their own, with the exception of the few Christmas cattle, were canners—canning cows and steers were wanted and the packers did not hesitate to take all in sight at pretty strong prices. The stocker and feeder trade, also, to be sure,

suffered and a loss may be recorded from 10¢@30¢ per 100 lbs.—the latter price on feeders without a character. We sent back to the country on last week 436 cars, containing 14,421 head, as against 518 cars for the previous week and 303 cars for corresponding week one year ago. To the seaboard 33 cars of cattle all to New York, against 51 cars for previous week and 45 cars for corresponding week one year ago. The outside shippers of cattle, Cudahy 483, Hall 454, Ackerman 398, Schwarzschild 270, Armour 143, Michael 135, and other scattering shipments.

Monday's receipts of this week, 5,284; Tuesday, 8,000; Wednesday, 5,364. For the first two days of the week the offerings of prime cattle very small—the best line of policy that the feeders could have adopted. No remarkable strength to the market and while a few fancy sold at \$6.75, otherwise the best price obtainable ranging from \$5.50@5.75 for the very best grade. A few native heifers of the Christmas character of 886 lbs. average sold at \$5.00. Otherwise the best sales made 735 lbs. average, at \$4.50. A few cows, 1,280 lbs. average, at \$4.00. A few bulls, 1,420 lbs. average, at \$4, but the bulk at \$3.35. A few Western steers, 1,197 lbs. average, sold at \$4.90; otherwise the top of the market, 117 of 1,140 lbs. average, at \$4.80. A few native cows, 906 lbs. average, sold at \$3.10. Some 760 lbs average heifers at \$3.80. Bulls, 1,148 lbs. average, at \$2.40. Southern fed Texas steers, 1,262 lbs. average, sold at \$4.65. Some good cows, 878 lbs. average, at \$3.35. In the quarantine division the receipts were very small indeed. The best sale represented by some 1,100 lbs. average steers, \$4.25, but otherwise \$3.90 was counted a fair price for those offered. A bunch of 104 cows, 882 lbs. average, sold at \$3.25, but a great deal more sold at a valuation of \$2.55. The canning cattle, more especially cows, are still in good demand—no weakness in this respect. The stocker and feeder market on the first two days displayed a better feeling, and the speculators more eager to take hold of the offerings. The small receipts on Wednesday had a remarkable effect on the market; there was a general scramble for all the beef steers offered and fully 25¢ per 100 lbs. was gained from the loss sustained on the previous week. Stocker and feeder market very strong on good grade—scarce and even the poorer grades felt the upward current.

HOGS.—The shippers of hogs for last week had no reason to complain, with a gain of 15¢ per 100 lbs. between Monday and Saturday's prices, the shippers of last week had surely enough of reason to give a Christmas present to their friends. The top price was for the week for five or six loads of very fancy hogs were for five or six loads of very fancy hogs of about 240 average, which sold at \$4.17½ on Friday, but this price was not repeated. Otherwise the highest price for that day was

\$4.10, with the bulk \$4@4.05, which market show an advance of 2½¢@7½¢ per 100 lbs. over that of Thursday's market. On Saturday there was a good demand for all offerings, the tops standing for the day at \$4.15, with bulk \$4.07½@4.12½. This was decidedly a good showing when compared to that of the corresponding week one year ago, when the bulk of the hogs from \$3.25 to \$3.32½. On Saturday a few very fancy pigs for Christmas table sold at \$4.20, but to be sure this price is no criterion for the market. Outside purchasers of hogs for last week, 3,224.

On Monday of this week receipts, 7,641; Tuesday, 16,500; Wednesday, 14,223. While some very fair hogs offered on Monday, yet still quite a sprinkling of the Southern razor-back order. The panicky condition of stocks on the New York market had quite a feeling on the market here, so that the tops on Monday, \$4.07½, bulk, \$4.00@4.05. On Tuesday the feeling was no better. Old Mexico shippers came to the help of the market and for some 400 lbs. average hogs they paid the top price for the day, being, \$4.02½, otherwise the tops stood at \$4, with bulk \$3.92½@4; pigs met with a severe black eye and fell from 35¢@37½¢ per 100 lbs. from Saturday's prices—very fancy grades only brought \$3.65@ \$3.67½. The market on Wednesday entirely stronger; the early arrivals were sold at 2½¢ advance above that of Tuesday, but before the day was finished there was fully an advance for the day from 5¢@7½¢ per 100 lbs. on the medium and heavy weights. Pigs, however, got the black eye, not much demand for them and the speculators had their hands full. The top price paid for the day, \$4.07½, with bulk at \$4.00@4.05.

SHEEP.—During the entire week the market was a very steady one indeed. Some 92 Christmas lambs, 95 lbs., average, changed hands at \$5.65. Some native lambs, 85 lbs. average, at \$5.40. Among other sales were a bunch of 339 mixed wethers, 86 lbs. average, \$4.10. A bunch of 275 fall clipped Colorado lambs, 94 lbs. average, at \$5.25. The market on stockers and feeders, to be sure, was good, the excitement on wool having not yet died down.

This week's receipts: Monday, 5,040; Tuesday, 2,866; Wednesday, 1,305. On Monday the receipts in Chicago were too large and therefore a weaker market here. The receipts of Tuesday, however, showed smaller, the prices put on a pretty good gait and prices all along the line higher. Among the sales may be noticed: A bunch of 46 lambs, 94 lbs. average, \$5.50; 239 Colorado lambs, 81 lbs. average, \$5.25; 268 Idaho yearlings, 107 lbs. average, at \$4.50; 263 Western wethers, 98 lbs. average, \$4.10. The stocker and feeder market was still brisk. Among the sales, 1,006 Texas feeders, 83 lbs. average, \$3.25. The market on Wednesday was fairly steady on all grades; stockers and feeders very scarce.

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PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* The Jamestown (N. Y.) Dairy Board of Trade has closed for the season. The weekly sales have run from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

* Norman J. Colman was chosen president of the Missouri Sheep Breeders' Association at the recent Sedalia convention.

* The attorney for Swift and Company is authority for the statement that the firm will not buy the plant of J. P. Squire & Co., of Boston.

* The Pliny-Clark Company, of Portland, Me., has been incorporated to manufacture and deal in provisions, groceries and produce. The capital of the company is \$10,000.

* A herd of 1,500 cattle are to be shipped from Pendleton, Ore., to one concern in Seattle, Wash., the present value of which is \$80,000, the current price being \$3.65 per 100 lbs.

* Mr. T. E. Hambleton, of the Hambledune farm, near Lutherville, Md., has bought of L. V. Axtell, of Perry, O., three young Guernsey cattle, valued at \$400. The bull, weighing 800 lbs., has taken several premiums.

* The Brookdale Creamery Company, of Chicago, has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000, to carry and deal in butter, eggs, etc. The corporators are: Charles A. Tinkham, Ignatius Stapleton and A. W. Merrill.

* The Osceola Skimming Station, owned by E. V. Von Heyene, at Neye, Wis., has been destroyed by fire; loss about \$12,000. Very little insurance. Mr. Von Heyene states that he will rebuild the factory as soon as possible.

* An option on the purchase of the Liverpool and Des Moines (Ia.) packinghouse at the latter city has been given to an agent of an Eastern syndicate. Sixty days' time is granted to the option, and the price named is \$50,000.

* At its recent meeting in Kansas City, Mo., the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association decided to hold an exhibit and sale in that city next fall, arrangements for the same to be made at the annual convention of the Association Feb. 6 next.

* The first meeting of the creditors of the Northwestern Packing Company held, at Sioux Falls, S. D., on Dec. 11, was adjourned until January 2d for the purpose of giving the Eastern creditors an opportunity to be present and participate.

* A 400-gallon creamery will be put up at Holden, Utah, by next spring, with A. Stephenson, manager of the Co-operation Company, at Holden, in charge. He will manage the new enterprise. This creamery will be owned by local capitalists.

* The Knoxville Abattoir Company, of Knoxville, Tenn., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. The corporators are: H. Young, A. D. Walts, J. C. Schneider, T. D. Smith, A. A. Butler, I. Frans, P. Huray, H. C. Durham, all of Knoxville.

* The M. C. Southworth creamery and contiguous buildings have been destroyed by fire at West Chester street, Campobello, Mass. The loss is estimated at \$15,000. There was \$9,000 insurance. The plant will, when rebuilt, need new separating and other machinery.

* The packinghouse rates from Indianapolis, Ind., to Arkansaw, Texas, and points in the South have been advanced from 2c per hundred to 7c per hundred. The same advance is made in freight rates from Kansas City, as is announced by all roads operating in that territory.

* Attorney-General Akin, of Illinois, has rendered a decision, holding the act passed by the last session of the Legislature, regulating the practice of veterinary surgeons to be constitutional. Persons who undertake to practice veterinary medicine and surgery without complying with the terms of the act are guilty of a misdemeanor and may be punished

by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100.

* The Grand Jury, in the United States District Court at Philadelphia, have brought in a true bill of indictment respectively against David S. Ogden and Asa L. Van Wert, charging the defendants, as retail dealers, with packing, selling and delivering oleomargarine, contrary to law.

* The work on the improvements on the International Packing Company's plant at Sioux City, Ia., is progressing very satisfactorily. Canning and by-products factories will be built. There are three ice machines to be installed. It is expected that the killing of cattle will begin on the 25th inst.

* At the Improved Live Stock Breeders' Association's third annual meeting, held at Sedalia, Mo., on Dec. 7, there was a large attendance. The address of Hon. J. H. Bothwell on the "State Fair and Its Needs," received the closest attention, it being replete with valuable experience of other States.

* The Kansas Live Stock Sanitary Board, having noted in the Kansas City papers a statement of the Board being at variance with the Government inspectors, have issued a denial of the same, which closes in saying that the "Kansas Board intends to prosecute all violation of her rules and regulations and the sooner the railroads and shippers realize this the better it will be for all concerned. There is no clash between Government inspectors and those of Kansas, each has its duties to perform which does not conflict with the other in any way."

DIXON'S HOLIDAY REMEMBRANCE.

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, of Jersey City, have sent out to many of their friends and patrons, with the compliments of the season, a box of their pencils which make editorial utterances flow smoothly. Dixon's pencils the world over are famous for the many qualities which they combine. They are manufactured for all uses. This holiday remembrance of the Dixon Company will be highly appreciated by those fortunate enough to have received these useful writing materials.

Subscribe to The National Provisioner.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

The International Exposition of Live Stock at Chicago from Dec. 1 to 8, 1900, as noted in a former issue of this journal, will embrace among its chief features the following:

A breeders' prize exhibition of cattle, hogs and sheep, with daily sales.

A fat stock show, surpassing even the annual Smithfield shows of England.

A display of draft horses and horses for general use.

An exhibition of dressed meats and meat food products and refrigerator appliances for preserving them.

Animal by-products, showing the complete utilization of all the parts of the slaughtered beasts not directly used as meat foods.

An exhibition of packinghouse methods and appliances and government inspection of meats.

Transportation appliances for transporting animals and meats.

Feeding appliances and methods, public inspection of live animals, sheep dipping, etc.

Slaughter tests to determine the results of different methods of preparation for market and effects of foods.

Meetings of breeders' and stockmen's associations, with papers and discussions by representatives of the live stock interests of the world.

CATTLE FOR LONDON.

One hundred head of fat cattle for the holiday trade, of the Polled-Angus and Hereford breeds, have been bought from the Harkness estate, Walnut Hill Farm, Ky., and shipped for transport to London. They were purchased by Nelson Morris, of Chicago, for \$10,000.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Harry Hunton has resigned his position in the foreign department of the Cudahy Packing Company, of South Omaha, Neb., to accept a similar position with the Omaha Packing Company, of the same place. Mr. Hunton's successor has not yet been appointed.



Makes absolutely Pure Brine.
Gives the Mildest Cure and the Brightest Meat.
Produces the Finest Flavor and Gives Weight.
Prevents Ropy Pickle and Slimy Meats.

Use Retsof Salt on your Hides if you want to get Good Color and Good Weights.
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AS THE TRADE SEE US.

The National Provisioner has received a large number of letters congratulating this journal on the merits of its cold storage warehouse number issued Nov. 11, and expressing satisfaction and approval of the paper in general and the value of every issue to these friends and readers. The National Provisioner is highly indorsed as a storehouse of useful, interesting and valuable information of a technical and trade character, for its loyalty to provision and allied interests, for its broad and independent editorial policy and as an advertising medium. We are pleased to merit these encomiums, and for these many congratulatory letters, together with the expressions of approval which have been made verbally to us, we are highly appreciative. We print the following additional letters, which have come to us indicating how others view the efforts put forth by us for the whole trade:

Advertisement Brings Business.

A. Landau & Co., Butchers' Supplies.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19, 1899.

The National Provisioner: Pressure of business has caused us to neglect writing to you to state our appreciation of what The National Provisioner is doing for the trade it so ably represents. What you are doing is fully exemplified by the splendid special cold storage edition you issued on Nov. 11.

We also beg to state that our advertisement in The National Provisioner has brought us many inquiries, quite a number of which have resulted in business.

We consider The National Provisioner a most valuable medium for anyone desiring to thoroughly reach the packers and butchers of the United States.

"OUT THERE IN KANSAS."

It is no longer "bleeding Kansas," but happy and prosperous Kansas. Secretary F. D. Cornburn, one of the most erudite of the secretaries of the State Boards of Agriculture throughout the country, has gotten out a handsome and tasty card, on one side of which appears a photograph of cattle ready for the milking, while below it a bee-hive, around which are buzzing honey producers, is portrayed. On the reverse side is a mammoth ear of corn, on which is printed the caption of the interesting and conveniently arranged statistics that follow, viz., "Kansas Agricultural and Live Stock Products in 1899."

The total value of the State's farm products during this period, reached the immense figure of \$302,804,129, making a total increase over the previous year's value of \$37,652,367.

These details will be interesting. The value of wool, dairy and poultry products was \$10,991,754.42; of animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter, \$50,533,797.

The number of milch cows in the State is 684,182, value, \$22,390,078; of other cattle, 2,201,886, value \$60,605,136; of sheep 232,039, value \$677,972; of swine, 2,340,992, value \$13,127,356; total value of live stock, including horses and mules, \$133,057,092.

ALWAYS ON TIME.

One of the most famous preachers of the last generation, in a sermon addressed to his flock on the subject of punctuality, stated in effect, that if everything in the world was as punctual as the trains on the Lackawanna Railroad, there would be no trouble on this score. This was more than twenty years ago, and the Lackawanna trains then had been running for more than a quarter of a century. Its record for punctuality, thus established during the first twenty-five years of its existence, has been maintained up to the present time. It advertises that it is "always on time," and those best acquainted with its history are willing to swear to the correctness of this statement.***



Straight line track in position.

THE RICE-BEITENMILLER SWITCH CO.,

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Contractors for Overhead System of Tracking for Abattoirs, Packinghouses and Refrigerators. Send for Catalogue.



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"POWER FEED." UPRIGHT.

Weighs the Material Directly into the Sack.

Adapted for weighing and sacking materials that will not spout freely, such as cottonseed meal, fertilizers of moist nature, tankage, cement and similar substances.

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ALSO CRUSHING

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MACHINERY....

WALKER & ELLIOTT,

SEND FOR PRICES.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

CATTLE MEN PROTEST.

The Kansas Live Stock Association have decided to issue a call for a meeting of that body at Emporia on Dec. 28 next at 2 p. m. to take action toward protecting cattle shippers against alleged unjust freight rates, recently put in effect by the Kansas railroads. All parties interested are invited to attend.

The Sharpless & Carpenter and the Moro Phillips Fertilizer Company have been incorporated at Newark, N. J. The principal offices of both companies will be 311 Belleville avenue, Newark, N. J. The capital stock is \$50,000. The incorporators are: John F. Kehoe, of Newark, N. J.; Thomas A. Doe, of Elizabeth, N. J., and Jesse Stearns, of New York.

Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The market is in some respects of quotably easier strength, though the general run of prices are nominally maintained. As we have previously stated, the inferior quality of the offerings, the natural dullness of the season and the more generous supply all contribute to a restriction of traffic and an easing of values. The packers are, however, eligibly situated to carry their hides over the holidays, as they are more closely sold up than ever previously, season considered.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb. and up, free of brands, have sold in a small way. Sales of spreads have been made at 14c, and ordinary heavy natives have, according to report, sold at 13½c and there are rumors of sales at 13¼c@13½c.

No. 1 BUTT BRANDED STEERS, sold to the number of 2,500 at 12½c—¼c off previous sales. There are more available at this price, though most of them are nominally held at 12½c.

COLORADO STEERS.—While this variety is scarce, the outside quotation is 12.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS are offering at 13½c. They are in limited supply and orders are accepted for future delivery.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, 55 lbs. and up, have sold in a limited way at 12½c and are well sustained at that price. It is reported, though not confirmed, that stock under 55 lbs. went for even money.

BRANDED COWS are in some accumulation at 12c.

NATIVE BULLS, are quotable at 10½c@11c, though there is a difference of opinion as to what constitutes the market.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country market is generally easier, the principal reason being the falling off in the packer contemporary. Long prices have been maintained here for a considerable period, a condition which has exerted a restricting influence over traffic. This is now essentially a waiting market, as tanners are indisposed to buy anything under the present circumstances, as they naturally hope for more favorable terms in the early future, though the scarcity of many varieties of stocks, combined with last January's rise in prices, hardly augurs favorably for such a result.

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., have lost caste. While some continue to be held at 11½c, there are plenty available at 11c. There are not a great many on hand and there isn't any special disposition on the part of buyers to purchase those.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are one of the strongest features of the market and sold ahead at 11½c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are not a strong factor. A choice lot would probably command 11c flat, but an ordinary kind, sold in mixed lots, would hardly bring more than 10½c, and it is doubtful if that price will be sustained very long.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb. and up, free of brands and grubs, are in fair request at 11½c, a price which is likely to decline.

NATIVE BULLS have been in good request at 9½c flat, and are well sustained at the price.

No. 1 CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 lbs., are an active factor at 13½c. Cities are held for more money, but are not in such good demand.

No. 1 KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., are scarce, and a firmly sustained feature, at 11½c@12c.

DEACONS are not in active request. They continue to be nominally held at 62c@85c, according to weight, quality and selection.

SLUNKS, 25@30c.

HORSEHIDES.—A good No. 1 horsehide easily commands \$3.60.

SHEEPSKINS.—Values are well sustained, even in the face of less active operation. The appended quotations adequately reflect the strength of the market. We quote:

PACKER PELTS, \$1.50@1.60.

COUNTRY PELTS, \$1.10@1.30.

PACKER LAMBS, \$1.30@1.45.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—Last week closed with sales of some 17,000, all at strong asking prices, except branded cows, referred to in last week's issue. Towards the close of the week some Chicago brethren got evidently a little mixed up in their ideas, and must have imagined for a little time that the Boers were fighting with the Americans, and not with the English; therefore, as it were, by a minute's forgetfulness, light native cows were let go at 12c. The packers' salesmen in Kansas City could not understand such sale; however, the weak brothers may be the wise ones next week. So far this week the market has been very quiet indeed. Some few orders taken at full prices, but they are not numerous. The flurry in New York, in which a good many people seem to have lost their heads, is a mystery to the Western people, who look from the point of view of common sense, and see nothing in England's defeat, or money matters, to frighten our prairie souls. The business men of the West look on the country as prosperous in every respect—more people employed than ever before, better wages than before, hides scarce and but for the past few days' flurry would be still bringing strong prices, with nothing in the near future to make the country any poorer, and then, as one of the packers in Kansas City remarked, "That the people most interested in keeping up the hide market were the tanners themselves, who had purchased at such high prices." Bids of ¼c below asking prices were promptly refused on several grades. The packers' stocks here are very light; their slaughter is only nominal. Another thing in favor of the packers is that their stocks are so low, if there should come a slump in prices, owing to some weak brother getting even weaker still, they will not have much to lose in the operation, for they will simply buy their cattle a little cheaper if hides take a duller tendency. A spirit of conservatism on the packer's part, with a determination not to be stampeded, will be the most

healthy feeling for their pockets at present writing.

SHEEPSKINS are still prime favorites and the sales made yesterday by the packers at very strong prices showed that the pullers have not as yet been scared on the market situation, and anticipate (as they should do so from the present prosperous condition of the country) a continuation of business on a sound basis.

BOSTON.

The general weakness has extended to this center and 11c. is the limit for Ohio buffs, and 10½c from other outside points.

At these prices they do not appeal to the conservative fancy of the local tanners. As the supplies are more generous and operation has been materially curtailed there is every reason why buyers should abstain from purchase until their necessities compel them to enter the market.

CALFSKINS.—There is an excellent call at full prices and receipts are still light. Tanners are not so shy of skins as they have been, though they continue to import them.

SHEEPSKINS.—There are very few desirable skins on hand. A great many are being imported and are offering at extreme prices. The demand can be appreciated when it is known that tanners have signified their willingness to purchase at from 12½ to 25 per cent. advance.

PHILADELPHIA.

There is hardly a ripple to disturb the placid surface of the Quaker City hide market. Its tone is undoubtedly weaker, coincident with the falling off at other points. The main activity now lies in the shipment of orders previously placed. We quote:

City Steers	12½c
Country steers	11½c@12c
City cows	11½c
Country cows	10½c@10¾c
Bulls	9½@10c

CALFSKINS are well sold up.

SHEEPSKINS are in active request at outside prices.

NEW YORK.

As is natural at this season the market has gone off and many of the varieties are quotably weaker. A sale of natives has been effected at 13½c, butts at 12½c and sides at 12c, all of which are below last week's quotations. Tanners who are in possession of sufficient hides to tide them over until the first of the year will not buy prior to that time, as that is the period when the grubbing commences. The regulation will be that four grubs and less shall constitute No. 1 and five grubs and more No. 2 hides. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb. and up, 13½c@13¾c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 11½c@11¾c.

CITY COWS, 11½c@11¾c.

NATIVE BULLS, 10½c@10¾c.

CALFSKINS, see page 37.

HORSEHIDES, \$2.00@3.25.

SUMMARY.

The season of depression is here and manifesting itself in the lessened demand and lower prices which now prevails in every green hide center of the country. The past week has witnessed an appreciable lowering of the schedule in every center of the industry, and the high prices, some of which established precedent, have been lowered; though, as yet, not materially. The Chicago packer market, in common with all of the others, has eased off for reason which we have already noted. The position of the packers, however, is still a fairly eligible one, as they succeeded in clearing up and reducing their stocks to a point never previously attained at this time of year. Taken as a whole, this falling off cannot be regarded even by the packers as an unmixed evil, as the prices at which the inferior offerings have been held, were seriously militating against traffic and under the conditions it is obviously better to move hides at a somewhat lower price than it would have been to have accumulated them and nominally preserved the excessive schedule for a while longer. The none too generous supply substantiated by last year's precedent of higher January prices, naturally encourages country dealers

RICHARD MCCARTNEY,

Broker, Packer Hides.

Steering, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed

Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.

Correspondence solicited.

Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

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And Paper shipped from the mills direct.
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CHARLES RIBBANS,

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25 Years on the market, and successfully used by leading concerns throughout this and foreign countries.

Should warrant you in accepting **15 to 75 per cent.**
of GUARANTEE to save from

BY THE USE OF OUR... **BOILER COMPOUND.**

Send Sample of Water Used for a FREE ANALYSIS.

An absolute prevention against the formation of scale, and an infallible remedy for the removing where scale has been formed.

METROPOLITAN STEAM BOILER COMPOUND CO.,

Office, 26 Court St., BROOKLYN, NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

to expect a favorable change by the middle of the first month in the year. Buffs are not a popular offering in Boston at 10¼¢@11¢, as the tanners are fairly supplied and will not buy until compelled to do so by their necessities. There isn't much doing in Philadelphia and the tone of that market is conspicuously weak. The New York market, which held its own better than any of its contemporaries, has at last succumbed and prices in common with those at all other points have weakened, as a perusal of our prices current will indicate.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 native, 60 lbs. and up, 13¼¢@14¢; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lbs. and up, 12½¢@12¾¢; Colorado steers, 12¢; No. 1 Texas steers, 13¼¢; No. 1 native cows, 12¼¢; under 55 lbs., 12¼¢; branded cows, 12¢; native bulls, 10½¢@11¢.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., 11¢@11¼¢; No. 2, —; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., 11½¢; branded steers and cows, 10¾¢@11¢; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 11¼¢; native bulls, 9½¢ flat; calfskins, for No. 1, 13¼¢; kips, for No. 1, 11¼¢@12¢; deacons, 62¢@85¢; slunks, 25¢@30¢; horsehides, \$3.60; packer pelts, \$1.50@ \$1.00; country pelts, \$1.10@ \$1.30; packer lambs, \$1.30@ \$1.45.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 10¾¢@11¢.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 11½¢@12¢; country cows, 10¼¢@10¾¢; country bulls, 9½¢@10¢.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 13½¢@13¾¢; butt-branded steers, 12¢@12½¢; side-branded steers, 11¼¢@11¾¢; city cows, 11½¢@11¾¢; native bulls, 10½¢@10¾¢; calfskins (see page 37); horsehides, \$2@ \$3.25.

HIDELETS.

The International Hide & Skin Company is the title of a new importing and exporting hide and skin concern, located at No. 5 Jacob street, New York.

Thomas W. Hall, of New York, president of the American Hide & Leather Company, visited their Chicago offices last week.

The tannery of M. & M. Cummings, Newark, N. J., was destroyed by fire last week. The loss was \$10,000, principally covered by insurance.

The sheepskin tanneries of Peabody, Mass., are in active operation and giving employment to all the skilled labor available.

The Lindenwood Leather Company, of Lindenwood, N. J., suffered the loss by fire of its factory, machinery, and stock amounting to \$5,000.

Among the decisions of the Board of General Appraisers at New York, the 9th inst., the following is of interest to the trade: Sands & Luckie imported hides of cattle assessed at 15 per cent. under paragraph 437, and claimed to be free under paragraph 664. The board overruled this protest, but sustained the firm's protest on an importation of limed hides, assessed at 20 per cent. and claimed to be dutiable at 15 per cent. under paragraph 437. F. B. Vandegrift & Co. imported limed hides claimed to be dutiable at 15 per cent., which was sustained.

NOTICE.—Owing to removal of our warehouse by JANUARY 1st we WILL SELL **300 TIERCES DOMESTIC BEEF ROUND CASINGS** at 9c. Per Set, F. O. B. St. Louis.

We do this to save cost of rehandling. Other goods at proportionately low prices. This offer good until January 1st.

A. LANDAU & CO., Main and Morgan Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
Please mention The National Provisioner.

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No Discoloring of Labels.
No Rust Spots on Tin.
No Peeling Off.

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FOR TIN OR SHINGLE ROOFS AND IRON WORK. Tin roofs well painted have not required repainting for 10 to 15 years.
IT IS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

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SAVE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFITS

by selling your skins direct to the tanner

THE BEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR

Cow Hides, Calfskins, and Horse Hides

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AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER CO., 92 Cliff St., New York City.

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Beef Extract

Is a staple household article and sells just as well in markets as in grocery and drug stores. Butchers will find it profitable to handle Swift's Beef Extract, because its quality is always the finest.

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Swift's Chicago Dressed Beef Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
West Washington Market, cor. West and Bloomfield Sts.
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and 11th Avenue
West 39th Street Market, 668-670 W. 39th Street
Westchester Ave. Market, 769-771 Westchester Ave.

East Side Slaughter House } 1st Avenue bet. 44th
East Side Market } and 45th Streets
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and 12th Avenue
11th Avenue Market, 11th Ave. bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
Murray Hill Market, Foot E. 31st Street
Centre Market, cor. Grand and Centre Streets.
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 W. 39th Street
West Side Market }

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 N. Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue.
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, cor. Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street.

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Dealers for Export and Local Trade**

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New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

SECRETARY WILSON'S ANNUAL REPORT.

(Continued from last week.)

Bureau of Animal Industry.

NUMBER OF ANIMAL INSPECTIONS AND COST.

The report of the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the last year shows that the work carried on by the Bureau is increasing rapidly from year to year, and is becoming more and more an important factor in the economy of animal production and in the exportation of animal products. Meat inspection was conducted during the last year at 138 abattoirs in forty-one cities. The total number of antemortem inspections of animals was 53,223,176, of which 34,405,973 were for official abattoirs and 18,817,203 for abattoirs in other cities and for miscellaneous buyers. The number rejected upon this examination was 156,539. The growth of this feature of the work is shown by the fact that in 1892 the total antemortem inspections for official abattoirs was only 3,809,450. The total number of postmortem inspections was 34,163,155. The cost of this inspection was \$465,709.23. The cost per head on antemortem inspection was 0.88 cent; in 1898 the cost per head was 4.75 cents, and only once was it less (0.8 cent).

The number of hog carcasses examined microscopically was 2,227,740. Of this number, 2,160,230 were free from all appearance of trichinae and 25,913 contained only trichinae-like bodies, while 41,597, or 1.87 per cent., contained living trichinae. The exports of this pork to countries requiring inspection amounted to 108,928,195 pounds, while only 70,046 pounds went to countries not requiring inspection. The cost of this work was \$198,355.14, or 8.9 cents for each carcass, and 0.182 cent for each pound exported.

There were inspected for export 436,595 American and 67,688 Canadian animals. The number of inspections of vessels for carrying export animals was 852. Of the cattle exported to Great Britain, the losses were but 0.31 per cent; of sheep, 1.54 per cent.

The expense of inspection of animals for export, the supervision of the movement of Southern cattle, and the inspection of animals imported from Mexico amounted to \$107,023.31. It is estimated that the cost per head of inspecting cattle and sheep for export averaged 13 cents. During the quarantine season of 1898 there were unloaded at stockyards north of the infected area 911,455 quarantine cattle, and there were inspected in the non-infected area of Texas 236,369 cattle for shipment into other States for grazing. The imports from Mexico requiring inspection at the boundary line were 79,908 cattle, 1,254 sheep, 64 hogs, and 121 goats. The imports from Canada, not subject to quarantine, were 90,468 cattle, 172,985 sheep, and 1,769 horses. Some of these were for breeding, but the large majority were for feeding purposes. The total number of animals received at the ports of import was 2,463.

All of this work was done to prevent the spread of disease among the animals of the United States, to protect consumers from diseased meats, to secure the arrival of our animal products in foreign markets in good condition, and to maintain the reputation of those products at home and abroad.

TREATMENT FOR HOG CHOLERA.

The preparation of serum for treating hog cholera and swine plague has been on a very much larger scale than last year, and the results are exceedingly satisfactory. The diseased herds in four counties of Iowa have been under treatment, the results showing a saving of from 75 to 80 per cent. of the animals injected, though the final reports are

not all received at this writing. It is evident, however, that this method of treatment is far in advance of any other heretofore tried.

EXPERIMENTAL EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The experimental exports of dairy products made during the last two years and now in progress under special provision of law have produced marked results. But these are not satisfactory in all respects and the reputation gained needs to be protected by authority from Congress for some system of export inspection. The new markets opening for our dairy products require a guaranty of the purity and quality of butter and cheese sent from the United States, such as is given by other governments, and especially Canada.

Not long ago this country supplied and practically controlled the cheese market of Great Britain. In some years we sent to England nearly 150,000,000 pounds, or two-thirds of our entire cheese product. But as no system of export inspection existed to guard the established reputation, unscrupulous merchants exported great quantities of inferior, adulterated, and counterfeit cheese, until the reputation of States cheese was destroyed in England, and that market lost to us. Canada, on the other hand, adopted a system of government control, was enabled to guarantee all cheese exported as pure and of standard quality, and thus secured, and still holds, the desirable British cheese trade which this country lost. We have recovered a little, but only a little, of the lost ground. The best cheese now exported from this country goes through Montreal, seeking the same avenues and the good company of Canadian cheese, finding a market virtually as a part of that product.

Out of six large lots of butter received by one firm at Manchester from the United States, all represented as "extra creamery" goods, five were rejected as being far inferior to the quality represented—apparently only poor imitations. Meanwhile Canada is forging ahead, with government supervision and guaranty to assist, and securing for its creamery butter a firm hold in the British markets. The lack of some protection by government certification of exports from this country is already causing butter shipments by way of Canada, as in the case of cheese, previously mentioned. British merchants state that some of the best States creamery butter they have lately seen (as shown by makers' marks) has been among lots received from Canada.

I recommend, as a simple and effective remedy for these growing evils and obstacles in our export trade, that the existing system of Government inspection and certification of meats and meat products for export be extended by law so as to include butter, cheese, and condensed milk and cream. With slight modifications the organized force and regulations which now give protection and standing to our meat exports may be made to cover the new work proposed. The services of an inspector who is an expert in butter and cheese would be necessary for parts of the year at three or four exporting points; but until these exports increase New York would be the only place at which such an inspector would have to be continuously employed.

If such inspection and certification is authorized by Congress, the pure and unadulterated dairy products of the United States that are of a quality entitling them to official indorsement can be given a position in foreign markets which they can not otherwise secure, and which will enable them to compete successfully with like products from any other country.

This inspection of dairy products for export has been indorsed by nearly all the national and state dairy organizations in this country and has met with decided approval by commercial bodies and by individual exporters wherever it has been duly considered.

STOCK AND FEED CONDITIONS IN IOWA.

An esteemed correspondent at Crocker, Ia., sends us the following summary of conditions in that locality:

We have had a howling blizzard here, but the corn was all picked and in cribs, and the farmers had prepared straw sheds and all kinds of shelter for their stock.

Borax.

I am watching closely the evidence of the trade with reference to the use of borax as a preservative and can corroborate every word in the testimony of Mr. J. Kellitt, J. P., of Liverpool; and also Mr. J. Wheeler Bennett, of the London Chamber of Commerce, whose experience seems to be identical with my own. I will here state another quality of borax which I have not seen mentioned, and may not be generally known. An Iowa pork packer, an intimate friend of mine, uses a handful to each tierce (300 lbs.) of sweet pickled hams. He tells me it prevents rosy or jellied pickle, which so often occurs in the spring with meats put up in tierces of barrels in sweet pickle through the winter. Packers hesitate about letting pickle off when meats are cured, as the gain in weight ceases when pickle is let off, etc., hence their desire to let pickle remain on until ready to sell, as it makes quite a difference when sold say at 312 lbs. or 315 lbs. per tierce, whether the hams weigh 325 lbs. or whether they don't weigh quite 312 or 315 lbs. The writer has known hams to average 328 lbs. in lots of 100 tierces and New York shoulders, 335 to 340 lbs.

Corn.

Husking was finished in this locality two weeks ago and the crop was above an average both as to quantity and quality, but it went into empty cribs, farmers selling off all their old corn before commencing to gather the new crop and are not offering any of the latter for sale. Nor is there a bushel of corn in the buyers' cribs at Crocker. Feeders of cattle are paying more for corn to feed than the buyers are willing to pay, and this is the state of affairs in many places in Iowa. Corn buyers offer 20c at Crocker, but don't get any.

Hogs.

Fat hogs are scarce here; the farmers have been free sellers on account of the close proximity of hog cholera which, they say, is very bad east and north of here. One farmer who lives about 5 miles northeast of here told me he lost 40 head and had but 9 left; he also told me his next neighbor had lost 90, all he had. There are a good many shoats around here, but farmers seem to be indifferent about putting their corn into them and then lose them. The buyers are paying \$3.50 at Crocker again.

Hog cholera is raging in various parts of Guthrie county.

Cattle.

There are quite a few cattle around here, but mostly cows and heifers, or, what is known mostly as butchers' stock, and two-year-olds and yearlings, but very few lots of good steers on feed; there seems to be quite a number dying since being turned into the stalkfields, and it seems they have discovered a germ on the cornstalks which is the cause of death. It generally happens that a few die every year after being turned into the stalkfields, but it was thought to be caused by what was called impaction of the stomach, caused by eating too many of the dry husks, and not having water handy, could not be digested; but now it seems it is a germ that causes death. Mr. Wagner, of Aukney (6 miles south of here), who lost 11 head last week, is an extensive feeder of cattle and hogs and is also the stock buyer and shipper at that place and a very wealthy man. There have been several animals found dead in the fields in this neighborhood, but only one or two in a herd.

Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon, all in packages.

TALLOW.—In the early part of the week the feeling among a portion of the traders was that the buoyant tone of the market was allayed and that perhaps for the present the top notch had been reached. This disposition to look at affairs was provoked by the upset condition of Wall street, its effect upon some speculative commodities, such as lard, etc., and the more or less apprehension of the effect of the British reverses upon commercial affairs in the United Kingdom. No one questioned the highly favorable statistical position of the tallow product, while conceding that under a normal situation it would be further in the seller's favor. But just how well situated tallow is for a strong market was better shown in the fact that while buying was temporarily restricted through the period of the adverse features, it was not possible to shake the tone of the tallow market, and there was no disposition in any quarter to sell with the slightest abatement of pretensions. That the latter confidence was justified appeared pertinently on Wednesday, when the report of the London sale was received, which showed 3d advance, with fully 1,600 casks sold out of 1,800 casks offered. There had been a sale on Monday of 100 hogsheads city to an exporter at 5c, also 800 tierces city at 5¼c, and on the succeeding day 5c would have been paid, while the melters were asking 5½c. Increased confidence over the outside price prevailed on Wednesday, while some of the melters talked more money. At the same time bidding did not exceed 5c. The shippers claim that they cannot afford to pay even a 5c price with the high cost of freight room, from which no immediate relief can be expected in view of the absorption of the surplus tonnage for the movements of British troops, but the fact remains that they have paid it, and are willing to pay it for more, and which would argue that they can come out at least whole, or that they are expecting a better market in Europe. From the amount of tallow to be had in this country, by reason of the steady wants of exporters for many months, the larger than usual home demands for it, strictly speaking

those at the West, and the more moderate production for the year than usual, added to the deficient supplies in Australia, it would seem that, statistically, tallow is good property at around current prices at least; but we are ready to admit that tallow may be prevented from taking its proper basis of values in the event of a marked depression in associated products, more particularly lard, but which does not seem probable in the near future at least. Of course tallow and lard are more than usual out of proportion in values, and the argument might be that lard should advance, before additional strength could be expected to the tallow market; but the fact remains that there are other features out of their usual regular channels, and that lard for a long time should have been higher with its legitimate situation of stocks and demands, and that more recently it has had a bullish tone. Demands for tallow, instead of being modified, are likely to enlarge with the turn of the year, when local trade wants usu-

ally are manifested. All over the West there is increased firmness this week, and where, as was remarked in our previous review, supplies are well sold ahead. But with all of these strong features we do not look for a further advance in prices right away, but only that the strong tone had ought to be well supported, since tallow has reached a price over which buyers are likely to become more cautious. The country-made tallow comes in very moderately; it is closely sold up, even under the conservative buying of the local soapmakers; as usual with them on the approaching close of a year, while prices are paid for it to correspond with the improved temper over the more important supplies traded in by exporters. Sales of country-made for the week, 250,000 pounds at 4½¢@5¼¢, as to quality. (The close of the New York market to Friday night will be found on page 42.) At Chicago, prices are, for prime packers, 5¼¢@5½¢; No. 1 do., 5½¢@5¾¢;

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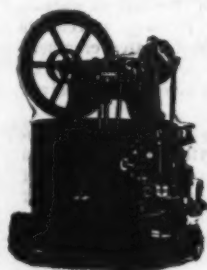
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RECEIVERS OF TALLOW AND GREASE.
PROMPT RETURNS.

383 West Street, New York.

No. 2 do., $4\frac{1}{2} @ 4\frac{1}{2}c$; city renders, $5\frac{1}{2} @ 5\frac{1}{2}c$; prime country, $5\frac{1}{2} @ 5\frac{1}{2}c$; No. 2 do., $4\frac{1}{2} @ 4\frac{1}{2}c$.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The steady wants of consumers keep the productions closely sold, especially after the added movements recently from export buyers. Therefore, the product has a more independent position than usual concerning its price, as against the usual influence of associated products, although for that matter these latter are not now in an antagonistic position. There has been no further export trading this week. Sales have been made here of 75,000 pounds at $7\frac{1}{4}c$. At Chicago, $7\frac{1}{4} @ 7\frac{1}{4}c$ quoted.

LARD-STEARINE.—There is not much to be had here, yet at the same time requirements are light, except as there is an occasional order for city made for export. A nominal price is 7c.

GREASE.—A further advance has taken place in prices for the week. It is due to the stronger situation of all associated fats, and the fact that the receipts here are only moderate as the West is relatively higher than this market, and at which former points the supplies are being taken up readily for consumption. The pressers here are figuring over supplies with more willingness to pay firmer prices, but the high rates of freight room restrict export business. "A" white quoted at $4\frac{1}{2} @ 5c$, "B" white at $4\frac{1}{2}c$, yellow

at $4\frac{1}{2} @ 4\frac{1}{2}c$, bone and house at $4\frac{1}{2} @ 4\frac{1}{2}c$. At Chicago, white quoted at $4\frac{1}{2} @ 4\frac{1}{2}c$, yellow at $4 @ 4\frac{1}{2}c$, brown at $3\frac{1}{2} @ 4c$.

GREASE STEARINE.—There is more looking around by buyers, and a freer business is noted, yet advanced prices asked restrict some export business, particularly as the cost of freight room is further against shippers. White quoted at $5\frac{1}{4} @ 5\frac{1}{4}c$, and yellow at $4\frac{1}{2} @ 5c$.

CORN OIL.—There is some irregularity to the market, according as some difficulty in securing ocean freight room has tempted some realizing, while the demands have in a general way been less urgent. Quotations are nominally \$4.40@4.60 for large and small lots.

LARD OIL.—There has been more conservative buying this week by reason of the irregular markets, which have been caused by the distress in Wall street, in its effect upon lard, etc., yet on the whole trading has been better than expected for the holiday times, on account of the manufacturing interests being remarkably brisk, while a coming about to firmness again for lard has imparted more steadiness to the prices for the oil. Quoted at $44 @ 46c$ for prime Western and city.

(For Friday's closings, see Page 42.)

Read The National Provisioner.

BUILDERS OF NATIONS.

The press reports at the time gave very inadequate summaries of the address recently delivered before the International Congress, at Philadelphia, by Mr. George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central Railway. Since then the paper has been printed as No. 26 of the "Four Track Series," and may be obtained on application. As a general exposition of the relationship of the railways of America to the commercial, industrial and agricultural interests of the country, Mr. Daniels' paper was, so far as I have seen, the broadest and most interesting discussion that the subject has at any time had. No one can read it without having brought home to him the marvelous part that the railways have played in building up the greatest of all nations.—Town Topics.

SOAP BY THE CAR.

Soap enough to supply 150,000 for one year has recently arrived in Denver in one load. It is the biggest load of soap that has ever been shipped or carried anywhere, and this record shipment consists of 20,000 cases of 100 bars each, a total of 2,000,000 bars; has a net weight of 1,500,000 pounds and a market value of \$60,000. It is carried in a special train of forty-five carloads, and if stacked up, one bar on top of another, this soap would make a pile over 135 miles high. While a portion of the great shipment is destined for Denver, the greater portion goes to Salt Lake City, for the Mormons have bought largely of soap.

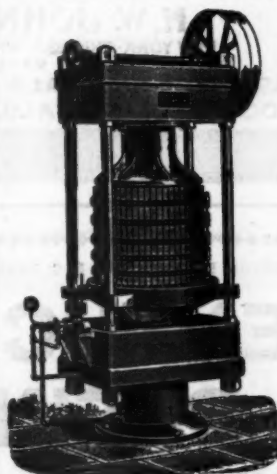
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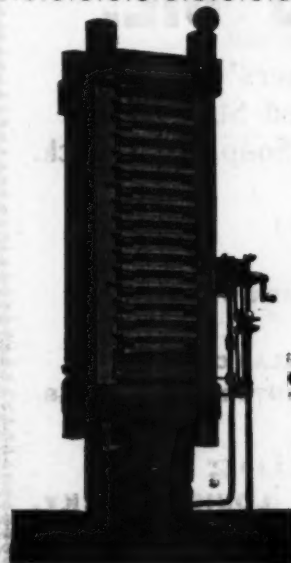
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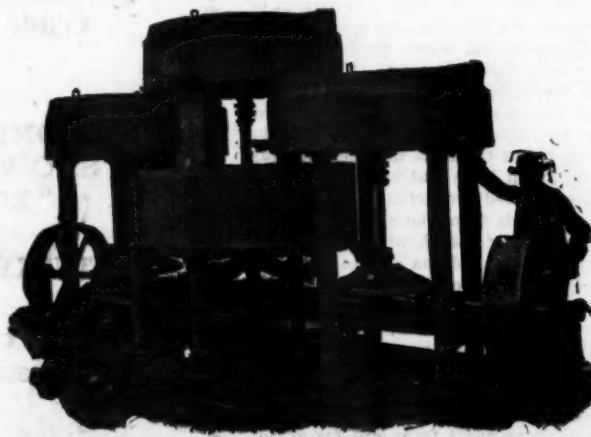
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SET OF 80-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

THE UNDERTONE EVEN STRONGER—NOT MUCH CHANGE EXPECTED UNTIL THE BEGINNING OF THE NEW YEAR WHEN MORE ACTIVITY AND BUOYANCY IS PROBABLE.

This week has not brought out markedly new features except the fact that the undertone is even stronger, while clearer ideas are daily had by the trade of the prospects of supplies and demands, and which are of a stimulating character. As remarked in our previous review no probability of very marked life to trading or materially further change to prices would exist for the period this side of the new year, but that everything portended greater buoyancy within thirty days. There has been no development this week to shake the opinion that increased excitement in trading was probable within that time. Even now there is absence of pressure of even small lots, while a little tendency to selling had been indulged in in the previous week by reason of the usual desire about the holdings to clean up limited quantities, either in the way of resales and which showed substantial profits, or in the way of preventing the goods from going into store, while this peculiarity was incidental only to the New York market. There have, however, been some bids from exporters this week for prime yellow upon the New York market closer to the views of sellers, or $31\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ bid for prime yellow, and 32¢ asked, and which, in connection with other reports, showed that the foreign markets were more closely appreciating the probabilities of affairs here from the reduced production, large consumption and general statistical position, together with the fact that the prices of the associated products additionally warranted the confident views over cotton oil. But in a general way the foreign markets are not as yet willing to pay the $31\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ price, although their tone was becoming stronger, but there are not many sellers even at 32¢. The home consumers of cotton oil, those in the soap trade particularly, at the West, are gathering up whatever crude oil they find on offer at the mills, but they are not able to satisfy their wants, either from some indifference of the mills over selling, or the fact that the mills can get a better price at their home points, where the consumption is larger even than last year. Then again, some of the mills have nothing to offer, as they had sold ahead even as far as April delivery to the extent of their production. The accumulations at the mills in a general way cannot be at all large and by reason of the materially modified production, and the fact that the demands from the consumers West have been steadily liberal, while a good deal of the oil had been sold as well to exporters when prices were lower for deliveries, which extend through this and next month, and even to a later period. The money crisis early in the week had no effect upon the markets for cotton oil, however they then affected more important speculative commodities, such as lard, etc., while cotton oil stands, as is well understood, more apart from lard for an influence than usual, although unquestionably

a material advance in lard would stimulate the prices of cotton oil, while towards the close all commodities which had been affected by the financial situation are coming around under the influence of normal features and a smoother state of affairs in Wall street. As concerns lard its prices ought to be higher with the consideration alone of its statistical position, but the packers have got control of

its market as yet as against the outsiders, and it is possible that if hog receipts are liberal, say by the middle of January, that they may exercise their influence over it. But cotton oil looks like good property in any contingency, on its reduced outputs and the enormous consumption of it, apart from the consideration of possible fluctuations in lard, while any improvement in the latter would mean added buoyancy to the cotton oil situation. The tallow market is at least firmly held; the product gained 3d at the London sale this week, and where a liberal offering was closely bought up, while it is conceded that tallow would be even higher were it not for the difficulty in getting ocean freight room, with its consequent high rates, on the absorption of tonnage by the British govern-

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STRONG. LIGHT. FLEXIBLE. EASILY APPLIED.
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REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

COTTONSEED OIL,

Summer and Winter White "Miners'" Oil,
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 Crude C. S. Oil, "Red Star" Soap, Soap Stock.

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ment, and which makes tallow cost high laid down in Europe, and which in a general way the markets there cannot as yet afford, although there is more or less compelled buying of it on the short supplies abroad and the feeling that the future markets there will warrant the risk taken, since there is no probability of a materially easier market here in view of the short supplies. For cotton oil it is clear that demands must become more vigorous in the near future, that the satisfying of wants which has been delayed, both by export and home trade sources, must soon appear, and that the buyers will not realize by any indifference they have shown a more favorable situation, and which they had hopes of in the belief that the productions would be more extensive than they have proved, and that accumulations would be of more consequence than exist. Imperative needs of other consumers have made a big hole in any stocks that have been held, while absorbing future productions of many of the mills. Then again, some of the usually largest sellers, those who usually have large quantities to market, aside from their own enormous consumptions, want all of the oil they can get hold of for makes of their several products, the demands for which are of an even more extensive order than last year, and for which the distributions are steadily widening, not only in this country but in Europe. There is still great difficulty in getting seed at the South, even at the \$15 price at the stations, and which is the top rate of the season, but essentially as we quoted a couple of weeks since. The opinion that had been held by a few traders here and there, that high prices of seed would bring it forward freely, and that in consequence the production of oil would prove larger, is now completely smothered in the light of recent developments, and all parties now practically accept the short

crop theory, and which we put out at least three months since, and as we then deduced from the general surroundings, not only of the probabilities of the cotton crop, but the necessarily more active wants of the planters themselves of the seed, and which they could afford to use at a high price, as there would be a stimulus to planting operations for the coming year by reason of the high prices for the staple, and which would necessarily affect the prices of other fertilizers to making a larger use of seed by planters in their place; then again it was clear that the mills would not buy seed as freely at a high price, as they did last year when no risk was taken because of exceptionally low figures, while because of low prices for seed then the oil was had at prices to give an enormous demand for it at the blush of the season, and which, then, stimulated the production. Moreover, the indications we gave at an early period in the fall months of high prices for oil for the season had not only the belief of a reduced production back of it, but the fact that more money could be afforded for the oil, on account of the better prices than last year of many competing products, and their shorter supplies than then, more particularly of tallow, olive oils and the seed crops of Europe, together with the fact that cotton oil would have an enormous consumption. The New York market this week has shown sales of crude in barrels at 28½¢, at which 500 bbls. were taken. There have been sales as well of 3,000 bbls. refined, prime yellow, at 31½¢@32¢ for spot. December and January at the mills sales have been 28 tanks crude at 24½¢@25¢, chiefly at 25¢, and closing at 25¢ bid. (For Friday's closing, see page 42.)

TEXAS OIL AND CAKE MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 15.—(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)—The oil market for the past week has been very quiet, though some sales at 23½¢@24¢, and yesterday more strength and some improvement in price was developed, with 24¢ more freely bid, and an advance on that for later months. However, the mills generally continue to hold for 25¢ or better, and not disposed to force sales, preferring to wait on buyers coming into the market, and from present indications it would seem they will not have long to wait. Meal in good demand, with \$20 more freely bid, but difficult to find in sufficient quantity to supply the demand.

Linters 3½¢ for mill run, with inquiry for all offered.

The creditors of Edwin B. Chapin, the Rochester (N. Y.) fertilizer manufacturer, who recently assigned, will receive 100 cents on the dollar, according to the schedule of Assignee T. W. Hullet. There are 71 creditors whose claims range from \$4 to \$400.

RUSSIAN SHEEP CASINGS.

HABERKORN BROS.,

IMPORTERS.

Admiralitätstrasse No. 40,
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**OWNERS OF GREASY BELTS SHOULD KNOW THAT
CLING-SURFACE WILL DRIVE OUT THE GREASE, AND
REPLACING IT, MAKE A NON-SLIPPING BELT WHICH
WILL RUN SLACK, YET WITH INCREASED POWER.
THINK THAT OVER.**

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Special Brands of Oil:

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"Palmetto" Choice Summer Yellow

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CHEESE AND CHEESE-MAKING.

The Different Kinds of Cheese, Their Manufacture and How to Select Imperfections.

(Continued from last week.)
VARIETIES OF CHEESE.

Cheeses are technically divided into two classes, the sour milk cheeses and the sweet milk cheeses. The former are the simpler and more natural products. They are obtained by the natural curdling of the milk without artificial means, except that of heat. The curds form naturally and are collected and pressed together in various shapes and forms with various means of seasoning, and are usually eaten without waiting for any curing process. Under this head are the well known "Hand" cheese, sometimes called, "Cottage" cheese, which is a well known variety in this country. Under the same head come German productions known as "Harzer," "Meinzer," and "Nieheimer," varying in method of seasoning and shape. The same kinds are also

riety of product. It may be full milk, that is, milk with the natural amount of cream unseparated; it may be full milk with cream added; it may be skim milk without cream, or with cream. Then the mixture is heated to a specified temperature called for by the recipe covering the particular variety desired. Then rennet in proper quantities is added and within a certain time, varying in accordance with the properties of the mixture and temperature used, the curdling process becomes complete. It is then a matter of shaping, seasoning and packing; and also of ripening, where ripening is required.

HARD CHEESES—THE CHEDDARS.

Sweet milk cheeses are known as either hard or soft. The hard cheeses are produced by curdling at a high temperature. They can be made in larger sizes than the soft cheeses, and for this reason they are much better adapted for export trade. The ordinary American dairy cheese properly comes under the head of hard cheeses, and belong to that class which are known in the markets of the world as the "Cheddar" cheeses. They are made in all sizes and shapes, and generally



Courtesy of the "Minneapolis Tribune."

A SWISS CHEESE CURING CELLAR.

known in Holland and other European countries, although, of course, under different names.

SWEET MILK CHEESES.

It is the sweet milk cheeses which are the most commonly known. The curd is produced by artificial means; and the difference in the products is due simply to differences in the temperature at which the milk is curdled, difference as to time used in curdling, or differences in the proportion of milk and cream, or the kind of milk used. Another cause of difference is also the length of time during which the cheese is allowed to ripen before being used. This last element, however, is rather a cause of difference in condition rather than a difference in kind. In the manufacture of our sweet milk cheeses the curdling of the milk is produced by artificial means. The means used is always some acid which has curdling properties; and of such substances there are various kinds. The best known and that which is most generally used is known as rennet. This is a preparation which is manufactured from the lining of the fourth stomach of a suckling calf. Its chief ingredients are pepsin. The milk and cream from which the cheese is to be made are mixed in varied proportions as required by the recipe used to produce the particular va-

weigh about 60 pounds. They are often made in twins about 30 pounds each, and are often shipped two in a box, from which form they are often called "twins." The "Cheddar" cheeses really are a peculiar class. The milk for a "Cheddar" cheese requires a certain amount of acidity which other sweet milk cheeses do not require. The curd undergoes a certain process of fermentation before it is put to press, and in some instances this fermentation is not discontinued in time; but by reason of the fermentation the cheese is much quicker in curing. However, a certain amount of ripening is necessary even in the "Cheddar" cheeses to give them the proper digestible and nourishing property. It is a common occurrence to find these cheeses on the market within a week or two weeks after they are made. Such cheeses are indigestible, and their continued use leads to various forms of stomach trouble, as in the case of the use of other cheeses before the ripening process has sufficiently progressed. A young "Cheddar" may be detected by its flat and curdy taste, while a properly aged "Cheddar" has a rich flavor, a nutty taste, and is mellow in consistency. These cheeses are largely produced in this country, and are exported to England, and other countries.

(Continued next week.)

BROOKS' HERD BOOK.

We are in receipt of a copy of Brooks' Herd Book and Stud Register, published by William Brooks & Co., of 17 Castlereagh street, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia. It is well filled, in its 114 pages, with valuable information to every stockman and others interested in cattle and sheep. There is considerable space devoted to the pedigrees of blooded stock which commends the book at once to those interested in this line of business. "The breeding of stock has become a fine art in which many dabble but few excel. * * * It is startling to learn that the great breeders of Britain are all dated less than 150 years ago. Previous to that, the breeds were differentiated by a rule of thumb manner of selection that gave us the basis of our present flocks and herds, just as natural selections in earlier days gave us the various species that exist now. In prehistoric times Britain was inhabited by enormous beasts of the ox tribe, that have left their bones in the caves and the river gravels of pliocene and pleistocene times. * * * When foreign nations invaded the old land, they brought their cattle with them, and they were crossed with the native cattle, and great changes took place in the breeds, of which no man took note. The cattle that suited the Highlands of Scotland were different from the fat, sleek, red beasts that flourished in Devon. The Kerry cows were not the same as the Highland "kylies," and the fens of Lincoln had a different kind again. But no man could keep track of the changes, for there were no newspapers, no herd books, and no agricultural shows. The herds developed each in their own locality, and new types became fixed. * * * Now that the laws are fairly understood, we know that a man can, by careful selection, breed to almost any desired type of beast. He can breed for shape, for color, for bone, for beef, or for milk, as he pleases. But to obtain good results he needs brain and patience. * * * Our first care is to see that the pedigrees of the beasts we have are clean and clear and pure. * * * What we want is a permanent Herd Book! The shelves of this office are crowded with herd books that were, but now are not. Why? Because they were started on a basis that was not commercial. A clear-eyed man began a Herd Book, and everybody saw it was requisite. He was ably assisted, and his enthusiasm made his work a success. But when he passed away, there was no man to take up his work for love, so the few volumes remain as a monument to his loving labors.

"The new Herd Book of Books begins at the end of a long drought. It begins under the most dismal conditions, hence its guarantee of ultimate success. It begins as part of the work of a great and rising firm, and is not, in any sense, a philanthropic work. It is supported by a few clear-headed men who have pulled their herds through the drought, and it is intended to be a perpetual register of pedigrees for all time. Our first volume is purely and simply a business book, on a business basis, with a strong guarantee of permanence, and in this our first issue we make our bow to the Australian breeders and to the stock world in general."

FOOD SUPPLY AT DAWSON.

United States Vice-Consul Morrison, writing from Dawson under date of Oct. 12, says: "The question of food supplies no longer agitates the community. In addition to ample stocks of canned goods, there is an abundance of fresh beef, mutton, and pork, and plenty of fresh vegetables. There are also in the markets to-day wild swan, geese, ducks, ptarmigan, grouse, Arctic hare, squirrels, beaver, bear, moose, and cariboo. Boots, shoes and clothing are much lower in price than last year."

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since Nov. 1 at under-mentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

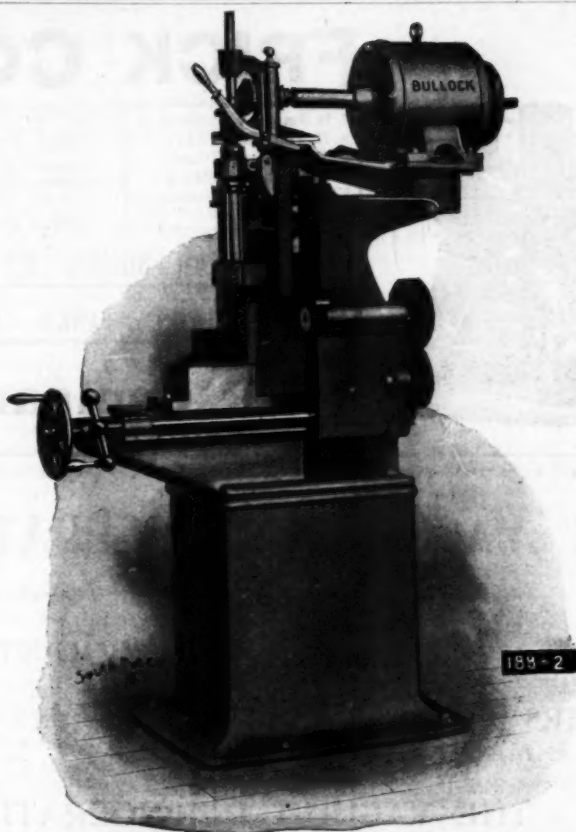
Nov. 1 to Dec. 13—	1899.	1898.
Chicago	1,035,000	1,365,000
Kansas City	350,000	465,000
Omaha	280	275,000
St. Louis	225,000	275,000
Indianapolis	163,000	203,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	51,000	56,000
Cudahy, Wis.	80,000	90,000
Cincinnati	99,000	135,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	102,000	105,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	98,000	102,000
Cedar Rapids	31,600	61,700
Sioux City, Iowa	70,000	57,000
St. Paul, Minn.	54,000	50,000
Louisville, Ky.	60,000	78,000
Cleveland, O.	62,000	64,000
Wichita, Kan.	26,000	21,000
Bloomington, Ill.	15,200	14,500
Marshalltown, Iowa ..	15,000	18,000
Clinton, Iowa	8,300	5,800
Above and all other...	3,065,000	3,725,000
	—Price Current.	

A NEAT APPLICATION OF ELECTRIC POWER.

A profiler is a difficult machine to directly apply an electric motor without intermediate belting, owing to the fact that the distance between motor and spindle varies by reason of the constant shifting of the carriage.

To surmount the difficulty of a constantly changing length of shaft, the Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company place the motor upon a revolving base, and connect the motor and spindle by a spined shaft and sleeve. The shaft sliding within the sleeve allows for the variable distance between motor and spindle.

The motor is described in Bulletin No. 1,135, which may be had by addressing the company at Cincinnati, O.



BULLOCK MOTOR APPLIED TO PROFILER.

THE BEST YET!

Suppose you do make good sausages at a good profit. What of it? Don't you know that the good must give way to the better and the better must accede first honors to the best? Please bear that in mind! For it is a law that is irrevocable. And that's the reason "Bell's X X X Sausage Dressing" is taking the sausage makers by storm. It is getting right into their best graces. They have used other stuff, some of their own composition and some of the other fellow's, but they all must give the palm to the king of them all,

BELL'S XXX SAUSAGE DRESSING!

You see, Bell's makes the best sausages. And you wouldn't for a moment think of letting somebody else make better sausages than you do. You are too good a business man to let such a thing occur. Therefore

SEND US 15 2c. STAMPS FOR A 60c. TRIAL PACKAGE. IF NOT FOUND AS REPRESENTED WE'LL REFUND THE MONEY. WE KNOW WHAT BELL'S IS AND CAN AFFORD TO ACT IN FAITH. A trial will tell you more in an hour than we can write in a month.

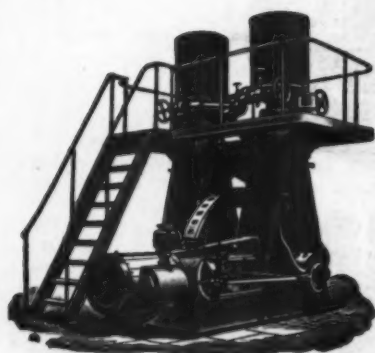
Remember Bell's is complete in itself. Nothing else is required for the correct seasoning and proper preservation of the sausage—not even salt. For it contains all the best flavors in the most exquisite blend. Better send to-day! Or order regularly of any wholesaler.

THE WILLIAM G. BELL COMPANY (Established 1861. Incorporated 1891.) **BOSTON, MASS.**

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**WE CONTRACT FOR THE EQUIP-
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CHARCOAL

Re-Carbonized, Pulverized and Granulated
For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes;
also for Ice Manufacturers a specialty.

ENTERPRISE MILLS, CLEMENTON, Camden Co., N. J.
REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons,
Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Warehousing
and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand.

Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.
Yours truly, **JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,**
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Co.

BULLOCK MOTORS.

SEND FOR BULLETIN 1122 & 1123
BULLOCK ELECTRIC MFG. CO.
CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A.

CYMRIC AND BRITANNIC FOR BRIT- ISH SERVICE.

The Cymric and the Britannic, in addition to the Majestic (noted at the time in this paper) of the White Star Line, have been taken by the British government for the transportation of troops to South Africa. Both of these vessels are magnificent ships. The Cymric is a great sea-house, and its decks are boulevards. She is as long as was the Great Eastern and her tonnage is as great. It was on these impressed ships that considerable American meat was sent to the British markets.

The Cunard Line steamer Umbria, which arrived last Sunday at Liverpool, from New York, has also been chartered by the British government for use as a troopship. This is the seventh vessel of the Cunard Line which has been pressed into service.

It is stated that the Majestic is to be returned to the Company's trans-Atlantic service early in March. The Cymric is chartered for four months. It is thought the big Oceanic will soon be taken.

The Laurentian, Parisian and Pomeranian of the Allen Line of steamers have also been taken. All this seriously cripples our postal and meat-shipping facilities to Europe.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SEPARATORS.

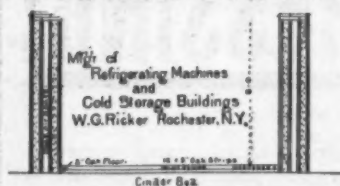
In a recent bulletin of agricultural experiment station work issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, there is an article strongly condemnatory of the so-called "dilution separators" for the obtaining of milk and cream by dilution and gravity, stating that with milk from cows comparatively fresh, cold deep setting gave considerably better results

than the dilution method. The Vermont State station found that where a good separator, a centrifugal machine, left behind in the skim milk about 1 to 2 per cent. of the fat, a "gravity separator" left behind 13 per cent. of the fat of the mixed milk, 40 per cent. of the Ayrshire milk fat and 17 per cent. of the fat of the stripper milk. The value of the skim milk is also less for feeding, owing to the dilution in the method under consideration.

ALABAMA AND CATTLE RAISING.

The Talladega (Ala.) "Mountain Home" says that the time is at hand, when the attention of the Southern farmer should be directed to profitable cattle raising, and adds that "the supply of beef cattle from the ranges of Texas and the West is constantly declining. The area of these ranges, so prolific in the production of cattle in the past, is being gradually diminished by the advance of actual agricultural settlers. Within the last few years hundreds of thousands of cattle have been bought by Western stockmen in the South, carried to the Western plains, fattened and marketed to the operators of the great packinghouses of the Northwestern cities. This has produced a scarcity of cattle in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, where cattle can be raised at less cost than anywhere else, outside of the Western ranges. These States enjoy great advantages over the more Northern States, because of the cattle requiring less food and protection during the winter months. We are not likely to see beef as cheap as in the past few years, and it promises to bear good prices for an indefinite future. In view of these facts, our farmers will act wisely to give more attention to the production of beef and other food products, even at the expense of a few acres less of cotton."

The principal stock of the new tannery, known as the "La Velocaten," in the City of Mexico, is held by Boston capitalists, and Charles M. Walker, of the latter city, is the manager. It is said to be the largest plant of its kind in that country and has at present 15,000 hides on hand.



Designs Made and Estimates Given.

Also ELEVATORS,

**Hand and Power,
Freight and Passenger.**

W. G. RICKER,

19 Montrose St., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Ice and Refrigeration

—Louis C. Scudder, an ice dealer at Northport, L. I., has decided to build an ice manufacturing plant at the dock in that place.

—The Raleigh Ice, Cold Storage and Electric Company of Raleigh, N. C., has been chartered with a capital of \$75,000. The owners are E. C. Hillyer and T. L. Eberhardt of Raleigh.

—Mr. Sugg of Huntsville, Ala., has been to Shelbyville, Tenn., to locate the site for an ice factory, which it is proposed to build at that place to make ice for local and surrounding towns' need.

—The Carabassett Creamery Company, of New Portland, Me., has been incorporated with a capital of \$3,000. The corporators are: N. F. Weymouth, A. S. Parsons, of New Portland, and others.

—J. K. Sowers, of the Colorado Ice and Storage Company of Denver, has awarded to the Frick Company, of Waynesboro, Pa., the contract for the placing of a 115-ton ice machine in the Denver plant. It is valued at \$60,000. All ordinary labor will be engaged in that city.

—Owing to the unusually warm weather in November the ice crop at Minneapolis, Minn., has become very low and it is said that there is not sufficient in the city to supply the demand for the next three months, if the mild weather continues. All of which is simply another argument in favor of artificial ice.

—W. B. Quint and associates have petitioned the City Council of Lynchburg, Va., to

be permitted to build and operate a cold storage plant in that city for the purpose of handling beef and pork products. The petition has been referred to the Market Committee. This Committee consists of W. A. O'Brien, chairman; N. R. Bowman and J. T. Coleman.

—The new board of directors of the American Ice Company comprises the following gentlemen: Charles W. Morse, president, and Charles T. Barney, Frank K. Sturgis, William H. Gelshehen, Harry F. Morse, Alfred W. Hoyt, all of New York City; J. Manchester Hayes, of Augusta, Me.; David W. Hunt, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Wesley M. Oler, of Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Church, of Washington, D. C., and John D. Schoonmaker, of Rondout, N. Y.

Vilter's Prosperous Showing.

The Vilter Manufacturing Company, builders of refrigerating and ice-making machinery, Corliss engines, etc., Milwaukee, Wis., have recently closed contracts for the following work:

Stroudsburg Brewing Company, Stroudsburg, Pa., one 25-ton refrigerating plant; J. B. Pace, packer, Richmond, Va., one 70-ton refrigerating plant, with two 35-ton refrigerating machines; Ruemmeli & Siebert Refrigerating Machine Company, St. Louis, Mo., one 115-ton refrigerating machine; International Packing Company, Sioux City, Iowa, three 100-ton refrigerating machines driven

each by a compound Corliss engine, also direct expansion piping for the complete plant; Cudahy Packing Company, Kansas City, Mo., three 200-ton refrigerating machines with tandem compound engines, also two 40-ton ice tanks (2d order); E. Atkins & Co., Boston, Mass., one 400-lb. ice plant for export to Cuba; De Ford & Co., Boston, Mass., one 400-lb. ice plant for export to Cuba; Desiderio Manuel, Jalapa, Mex., one 1-ton ice plant and refrigeration; Bosch Brewing Company, Hancock, Mich., one 35-ton refrigerating plant; Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill., direct expansion piping; Grand Rapids Brewing Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., direct expansion piping; H. D. Kampmann, Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Tex., one 15-ton refrigerating machine (2d order); Weisel & Co., sausage manufacturers, Milwaukee, Wis., one 12x30 Corliss engine; J. S. Metcalf & Co., elevator builders, Chicago, Ill., one 22x42 Corliss engine; Milwaukee Brass Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., one 14x30 Corliss engine; Menasha Wooden Ware Company, Menasha, Wis., one 14x30 Corliss engine (2d order); Optenberg & Sonneman, machinery, Sheboygan, Wis., one 14x30 Corliss engine; Strom Manufacturing Company, machine works, Chicago, Ill., one 18x42 Corliss engine; Boland & Gachwind Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La., one 24x42 Corliss engine; H. D. Kampmann, Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Tex., one 13x36 Corliss engine (2d order).

ONTARIO AND CHILLED MEAT TRADE.

In a public address at Whitby, Ont., a few days ago, the premier of Ontario, G. W. Ross, in referring to the chilled meat trade, said: "A word as to cold storage. You send your meat to England and your cattle to England alive. In Australia they have long ago abandoned that plan. They send their chilled meat to Britain, and as a consequence the trade in

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SEND FOR OUR SAMPLE BOOK.

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THEY ARE THOROUGHLY AIR TIGHT, MOISTURE PROOF AND ODORLESS.
THEY CONTAIN NO TAR, NO GROUND WOOD OR DETERIORATING STOCK.

The P & B Papers for insulating purposes in cold storage and packinghouses, wherever perfect insulation is desired.

Endorsed by the leading packers and cold storage architects the world over.

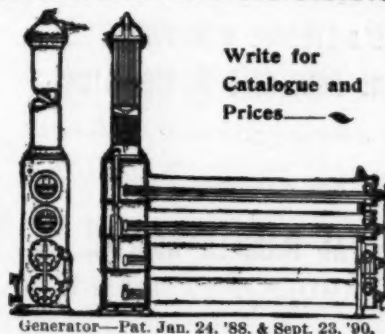
THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY,

Manufacturers of Chicago Office, 150 Fifth Avenue.
P & B Products, 81 and 83 John Street, N. Y.



Absorber with Patented Automatic Regulating Valve. (Pat. Nov. 1, 1892.)

THE BEST
Ice-Making and Refrigerating MACHINE BUILT.
It is the Simplest, Most Economical, Most Durable of them All.



Write for Catalogue and Prices.

Generator—Pat. Jan. 24, '88, & Sept. 23, '90.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Jr.,
PRESIDENT.

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OFFICE, 57 East 59th Street, N. Y.

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Atlantic Alcatraz Roof Paint,
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ASPHALT FLOORS,
WATERPROOFING,
INSULATION, ETC.



ALCATRAZ Is An
ASPHALT Absolute
Insulator.

ASK US FOR PARTICULARS, or,

Wheeler & Thomas, 169-171 Wells St., Chicago, Ill.
Thomas J. Hind, 19 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
Winding & Gezeleschap, 609 Pabst Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
T. J. Lewis Roofing Co., Omaha, Neb.
F. W. Heerwagen, 506 Prudential Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

this article has grown enormously in the last few years. In 1880 the exports to Great Britain were 400 carcasses from Australia. In 1897 the Australians sent 1,394,500 carcasses of chilled mutton to the English market, very nearly a million and a half carcasses. New Zealand in 1897 sent 2,696,000, the Argentine Republic 2,680,000; that is, a total of 6,770,000 carcasses sent by cold storage process is landed at Liverpool or London in perfect preservation. We will see if some means cannot be devised whereby a chilled meat market of that kind can be established for the benefit of the farmer of Ontario."

NOTES FROM CANADA.

A. the annual meeting of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, held at London, Ont., President John I. Hobson in the chair, made reference in his address to the great increase in the interprovincial trade in thoroughbred stock brought about by the reduction of railroad freight rates. The following officers were elected: President, R. Gibson, Delaware; vice-president, A. Johnston, Greenwood; second vice-president, H. Wade, Toronto.

B. F. Lipscomb is pushing a move to establish a fertilizer factory at Waycross, Ga., to cost \$100,000. The matter is well in hand.

WATER-PROOF INSULATING PAPERS

FOR LINING

REFRIGERATOR CARS

ICE FACTORIES

COLD-STORAGE WAREHOUSES

AND HOUSEHOLD REFRIGERATORS

That will insure permanent, dry insulation,

ARE MANUFACTURED BY

THE FAY MANILLA ROOFING CO.,
CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.

Odorless, hard stock, best non-conductors.
Can be made 105 inches wide in carload lots.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

FEMININE FASHIONS CALENDRI- CALLY CATALOGUED.

The calendar issued by the Fred W. Wolf Co., of Chicago, manufacturers of the famous Linde ice machines, is an artistic production in six sections, two months of the year being printed on each sheet. The paper chosen is of excellent quality and the illustrations show the periods of popular feminine fashions during the 19th century. The calendar will therefore appeal especially to the fairer sex. For the period of 1900 is shown a golf girl. Appropriate richly gowned feminine beauties are also chosen to represent popular fashions during 1880, 1860, 1840, 1815 and 1800, thus rounding out the whole century of feminine fashions. The last named, for 1800, is especially attractive on account of its colonial richness. It was only a few years before this in the days "that tried men's souls," in that Revolutionary period,

when the colonial maidens were wont to wear the powdered coiffure and the dainty gown to arouse the admiration of members of the sterner sex who, with stately dignity, would add their presence at the Governor's levee.

Duplicates of this rich calendar will be sent by the Wolf Company upon receipt of thirty cents.

ELECTRIC PLANT FOR ARMOUR.

One of the most complete electrical power plants in the country will be put in operation in the packinghouse of Armour & Co., in the stockyards at Chicago, soon after the beginning of the New Year. The cost of equipment, it is said, will reach \$1,000,000.

The starting of the machinery of the new cottonseed oil mill and electric light plant, at Stroud, Oklahoma, was made a social event. The complete enterprise cost \$75,000.

BULLOCK GENERATORS.

SEND FOR BULLETIN 1133 & 1134
BULLOCK ELECTRIC MFG. CO.
CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

REFRIGERATION

AND

ICE MAKING.



THREE-TON COMPRESSOR.

Permit Us to Give You An ESTIMATE.

Because we manufacture
and install the

*Simplest,
Most Durable,
Most Efficient
Plants.*

Anyone competent to
operate motive power
can operate them.

**ONE TON TO
TWENTY-
FIVE TONS.**

GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.,

ENGINEERS and FOUNDERS.

35 OSCEOLA STREET, OSHKOSH, WIS.

New York Markets

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake.....	13 6	11 3	18
Bacon.....	17 6	22 6	19
Lard, tcs.....	17 6	22 6	19
Cheese.....	30/	30/	2 M.
Butter.....	30/	30/	2 M.
Tallow.....	17 6	22 6	19
Beef, per to.....	3/6	4/6	19
Pork, per bbl.....	2/6	3/8	19

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, Dec., 2/7. Cork for orders, Dec., 3/23/14.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts to December 16:

	Beaves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	4,023	899	17,873	15,138	
Sixtieth St.....	3,259	180	3,075	20,001	
Fortieth St.....				28,703	
Hoboken.....	1,947	41	41	1,617	
Lehigh Val. B. R.....	1,301			3,714	
Baltimore & O.....	2,314				
Weehawken.....	300			1,080	
Scattering.....		132		86	
Totals.....	13,674	191	4,147	40,627	47,557
Total last week	12,370	199	4,348	39,423	33,113

Weekly exports to December 16:

	Live Cattle	Live sheep.	Quart. Beef.
Eastmans Company.....			1,900
Nelson Morris.....			7,380
Armour & Co.....			1,880
J. Shamburg & Son.....			1,950
Schwartzschild & Salsberger.....			4,492
Swift and Company.....			2,400
W. W. Brauer Co., Ltd.....	1,178		
W. A. Sherman.....	56		
A. H. Osterbridge & Co.....	40	40	
G. F. Lough & Co.....	18	15	
Harvey & Outerbridge.....	19		

Total shipments.....	1,908	1,105	18,062
Total shipments last week.....	1,632	1,127	16,835
Boston exports this week.....	601		
Baltimore.....	856	2,000	2,500
Philad'a.....			1,200
Portland.....	284	163	
Newport News.....	350		
To London.....	1,759		5,000
To Liverpool.....	1,200	2,050	14,800
To Glasgow.....	453	1,000	
To Bristol.....	54	163	
To Hull.....	50		
To Southampton.....			1,892
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	77	55	
Totals to all ports.....	4,089	3,268	21,752
Total to all ports last week.....	6,008	3,971	28,849

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to prime native steers.....	5 35	6 25
Medium to fair native steers.....	4 90	5 30
Common native steers.....	4 00	4 85
Stags and Oxen.....	3 00	4 00
Bulls and dry cows.....	1 60	4 00
Good to prime native steers one year ago.....	4 90	5 25

LIVE CALVES.

The market this week was fair, with prices about steady. We quote:

Live veal calves, prime, per lb.....	7 1/4	8 1/4
" common to good, per lb.....	7	8
Buttermilk calves.....	9	9 1/4

LIVE HOGS.

There was a slight advance in prices this week, with light receipts. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme.....	4 40
" heavy.....	4 45
" light to medium.....	4 45
Pigs.....	4 00
Roughs.....	3 40

Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

(Special for The National Provisioner.)

CHICAGO.—Steady to shade higher; \$3.95 @ \$4.17 1/2; heft, \$2.58.

CINCINNATI.—Active and higher; \$3.50 @ 4.15.

ST. LOUIS.—Strong to shade higher on best; \$3.95 @ 4.15.

OMAHA.—5c higher; \$3.95 @ 4.05.

EAST BUFFALO.—Strong; 5c higher; \$4.10 @ 4.35; closed strong to shade higher.

LOUISVILLE.—Steady to shade higher; \$3.95 @ 4.10.

PITTSBURG.—Active; \$4.10 @ 4.27 1/2.

MILWAUKEE.—\$3.75 @ 4.12 1/2.

KANSAS CITY.—Shade higher; \$3.92 1/2 @ 4.05.

CLEVELAND.—Active; shade higher; \$4.10 @ 4.15.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Strong; \$4.00 @ 4.20.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market was very slow this week, prices ruling about steady. We quote:

Lambs.....	5 1/4	5 1/4
Live sheep, prime.....	4	4 1/4
" common to medium.....	3 1/4	4

LIVE POULTRY.

Trade moderate and market weak. Both fowls and chickens are, in instances, shaded below quotations. Turkeys in large accumulation and weak. Ducks and geese plenty and weak, especially the latter. Pigeons steady.

Chickens, per lb.....	8 1/4	8 1/4
Fowls.....	9	9 1/4
Roosters, old, per lb.....	8 1/4	8 1/4
Turkeys, per lb.....	8 1/4	8 1/4
Ducks, Western, per pair.....	60	70
Geese, Western, ".....	1 10	1 47
Pigeons.....	20	25

DRESSED BEEF.

The beef market was not very active this week, owing to the holiday season; retailers bought very little stock. Prices about steady. We quote:

Choice native, heavy.....	8 1/4	8 1/4
" light.....	8	8 1/4
Common to fair native.....	7 1/4	8
Choice Western heavy.....	7 1/4	8
" light.....	7 1/4	8
Common to fair Texan.....	6 1/4	6 1/4
Good to choice heifers.....	6 1/4	6 1/4
Common to fair heifers.....	6 1/4	6 1/4
Choice cows.....	6 1/4	6 1/4
Common to fair cows.....	6	6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6	6 1/4
Common to fair.....	6 1/4	6
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5	5 1/4

DRESSED CALVES.

The market ruled about steady, with country dressed more in demand than city dressed. We quote:

Veals, city-dressed, prime.....	12	13
" country-dressed, prime.....	10	11

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs were in fair demand this week, prices ruling a shade higher. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	5 1/4	5 1/4
" 180 lbs.....	5 1/4	5 1/4
" 160 lbs.....	5 1/4	5 1/4
" 140 lbs.....	5 1/4	5 1/4
Pigs.....	5 1/4	6

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market continues dull this week, with very poor demand. We quote:

Primelambs.....	7 1/4	8
Fair to good lambs.....	6 1/4	7
Common to medium lambs.....	6	7
Fair to good sheep.....	6 1/4	7
Common to medium.....	5	6

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 25,900 pkgs.; previous six days, 13,113 pkgs. The cold weather the latter part of the week has turned the market more in the seller's favor for strictly fancy turkeys. Many nearby turkeys do not show up as nicely as they should. Chickens and fowls are plenty, and attract very little attention. Fancy ducks in light supply and wanted at firm prices, but plenty of simply good ducks dragging at irregular prices. Geese in fair supply, but showing irregular quality. Really fancy lots in fair demand. We quote:

Turkeys, near-by, fancy, per lb.....	13 1/4	14 1/4
" good to prime.....	12 1/4	13
" Ohio and Mich., fancy.....	13	13 1/4
" fair to good.....	11 1/4	12
" other Western, young hens, fancy.....	13	13
" mi.-ed. fancy.....	12 1/4	13
" young toms, fancy.....	12 1/4	13
" Western, fair to good.....	10 1/4	12
" old hens.....	11	11 1/4
" old toms.....	10	10 1/4
" poor.....	8 1/4	9 1/4

Spring chickens, Phila., large, per lb.....	15 1/4	16 1/4
" mixed weights.....	11 1/4	12 1/4
" dry-p-11 1/2.....	12 1/4	13 1/4
" scald, 10 1/2.....	12 1/4	13 1/4
Chickens, Western, dry-picked, fancy.....	10	10
" scalded, fancy.....	9	9 1/4
" good to prime.....	7 1/4	8 1/4
" poor.....	7 1/4	8 1/4
Fowls, State and Penna., good to prime.....	9	9 1/4
" Western, good to prime.....	9	9 1/4
" poor.....	7 1/4	8 1/4
Ducks, near-by, prime.....	12 1/4	13 1/4
" Western.....	11 1/4	12 1/4
" poor.....	10 1/4	11 1/4
Geese, near-by, prime.....	10 1/4	11 1/4
" Western.....	10 1/4	11 1/4
" poor.....	6 1/4	8 1/4
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.....	1 35	1 60
" dark, per doz.....	1 35	1 60
" culls.....	60	85

PROVISIONS.

There was a fair demand for provisions. Western loins lower, but prices generally firm at last week's quotations. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs average.....	11	11 1/4
" 12 to 14.....	10 1/4	11
" heavy.....	7	7 1/4
California hams, smoked, light.....	7	7 1/4
" heavy.....	6 1/4	7
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	9 1/4	10
(rib in).....	9	9 1/4
Dried beef sets.....	16	17
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	7 1/4	8
" shoulders.....	7 1/4	8
Pickled bellies, light.....	7 1/4	8
" heavy.....	8	8 1/4
Fresh pork loins, City.....	8	8 1/4
" Western.....	6	7 1/4

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe.....	4 50	4 60
" South America.....	7 60	7 50
" Brazil (kaga).....	7 60	7 50
Compounds—Domestic.....		
Export.....		
Prime Western lards.....	5 12	5 75
" City lards.....		
" lard stearine.....		
" oleo.....		

FISH.

Cod, heads off.....	2 1/4	3 1/4
" heads on.....	2 1/4	3 1/4
Halibut, White.....	12 1/4	13
" Grey.....	12 1/4	13
" Frozen.....	12 1/4	13
Striped bass, pan.....	12 1/4	13
Bluefish, Green.....	11	12
Eels, skinned.....	5	5 1/4
" skin on.....	5	5 1/4
White perch.....	6	6 1/4
Flounders.....	6	6 1/4
Salmon, Western, frozen.....	9	10
" Eastern.....	9	10
Smelts, green.....	8	11
Lobsters, large.....	15	18
" medium.....	12 1/4	13 1/4
Herrings, frozen.....	8	8 1/4
" green.....	8	8 1/4
Red snappers.....	30	35
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large, natives.....	30	35
Shad, M. C., bucks.....		
" rose.....		
Scallops, medium.....	75	80
" large.....		1 50
Soft crabs, large.....		
" medium.....		
Weakfish, frozen.....	4	5
" green.....	7	8
Sea bass, Eastern.....	10	11
White fish, frozen.....	10	11
Pompano.....	22	25
Haddock.....	4	5
King fish, Southern.....	18	20
" frozen.....		
Ciscoes.....	4	5
Prawn.....	4	5
Sea trout.....	8	10
Sheephead.....	6	8
Porgies, L. I.....		
Brook Trout.....		
Butterfish.....		
Flukes.....		
Green turtles.....	18	20

GAME.

Quail, av. best, fresh, per doz.....	1 60
" inferior, per doz.....	60
Partridges, prime, per pair.....	1 60
Grouse, prime, dark, undrawn, per pair.....	1 10
" pintail, undrawn, pair.....	1 60
English Snipe, per doz.....	2 60
Grass plover, per doz.....	1 10
Woodcock, prime, per pair.....	1 10
Ducks, canvas, 6 lbs. average to pair.....	2 60
" light weights to pair.....	1 35
" redhead, 5 lbs. average to pair.....	1 85
" light weights, per pair.....	85
" teal, blue wing, per pair.....	40
" teal, green wing, per pair.....	40
" mallard, per pair.....	70
" ruddy, light weight, per pair.....	35
" heavy, per pair.....	85
" common, per pair.....	35
Rabbits, per pair.....	30
Jack rabbits, per pair.....	60

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 23,655 pkgs.; previous six days, 24,283 pkgs. Current require-

D. B. MARTIN,

Union Abattoir Company,
OF BALTIMORE.

Grays Ferry Abattoir Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Abattoir Hides, All Selections.

Manufacturers
.....Of
Oleo Oil, Stearine, Neutral Lard, Refined
Tallow, Neats Foot Oil, Pure Ground Bone,
Glues, and all Packing House Products.

Address all Communications to D. B. MARTIN'S MAIN OFFICE,

903 and 904 Land Title Building, - - Philadelphia, Pa.

UNION TERMINAL COLD STORAGE CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

DIRECT TRACK CONNECTIONS WITH THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.,
and its Affiliated Lines.

D. B. MARTIN. President.

F. W. ENGLISH. Superintendent.

ments of the trade are fully absorbing the very moderate offerings of strictly fancy fresh creamery, and the feeling on such is quite firm. There is a good deal of faulty butter arriving. Some lots are quite wintry, and brittle and crumbly. Cooler weather is helpful to the sale of June creamery, and there is a very steady market for fine well-kept lots. Imitation creamery firm. Fancy corn-fed factory steady with moderate inquiry. We quote:

Creamery, Western, extras, per lb	a	27 1/2
" " firsts	25 1/2	24
" " seconds	24	24 1/2
" " thirds	22 1/2	23 1/2
State, extras	27	27 1/2
" firsts	25 1/2	26 1/2
" " thirds	23 1/2	24 1/2
Creamery, June extras	25	26
" " firsts	24	25 1/2
" " held, thirds to seconds	21 1/2	23 1/2
State dairy, half firkin tubs, fresh fancy	23	23 1/2
" " tubs, seconds	20 1/2	22 1/2
" " tubs, thirds	18 1/2	19 1/2
" " firkins, finest	18 1/2	22 1/2
" " thirds to firsts	18 1/2	21 1/2
Western, imitation creamery firsts	17 1/2	24 1/2
" " lower grades	17	20 1/2
" factory, June, best	18	18 1/2
" " held, lower grades	16 1/2	17 1/2
" " fresh extras	16 1/2	18 1/2
" " fresh, firsts	16 1/2	18 1/2
" " thirds to seconds	16	20 1/2
Rolls, common to choice	16	20 1/2

CHEESE.

Receipts last six days, 26,193 boxes; previous six days, 21,315 boxes. The home trade demand continues moderate, as is natural with the season of the year, but holders are fully as firm in their views and show little disposition to hurry matters. Some business has been done for export and some lots are being shipped on direct consignment. Negotiations are pending on a good-sized line of cheese for export, but not closed as yet. Very few skims in. We quote:

State, full cream, small, full-made, fancy.....	13%	13%
" " " Nov. first.....	12%	12%
" " " good to choice.....	12%	12%
" " " common to fair.....	11%	12%
" " " large, full-made, fancy.....	13%	13%
" " " Nov. choice.....	12%	12%
" " " large, good to prime.....	11%	12%
" " " common to fair.....	10%	11%
" " " light skims, small, choice.....	10%	11%
" " " large.....	10%	11%
" " " part skims, small prime.....	10%	10%
" " " large.....	9%	9%
" " " fair to good.....	8%	9%
" " " common.....	6%	7%
Full skims.....	4%	5%

EGGS.

Receipts last six days, 32,228 cases; previous six days, 42,446 cases. Demand quiet and buyers are so critical as to quality that only a very moderate part of the receipts can be moved at top prices. Advices indicate a slight increase in shipments from the Ohio Valley and farther South, but from other sections advices still indicate light collections. Refrigerators urgently offered, and values are weak and uncertain. Limes extremely dull. We quote:

QUOTATIONS—LOSS OFF.

State, Penn. and near by, av. best, per doz.	24½	a	25½
Western, fresh-gathered, best.	24	a	24½
" " fair to good.	21½	a	23½
Kentucky, " choice	22½	a	23½
Tenn., N. C. and Va., fresh gathered, best.	21½	a	22½

QUOTATIONS AT MARK.			
West, and South, good quality, 30-doz, case, 4	90	5	20
West, and South, poor to fair, 30-doz, case, 4	80	4	75
Southern, poor to good, 30-doz, case, 4	80	5	20
Refrigerator, fancy fall-packed, per doz.	16	1	15
" early packed, first, per doz.	14	1	15
" good, 30-doz to fair, per doz.	3	70	0
" poor to fair, 30-doz, case.	2	60	4
" dirties, ad. to pr., 30 doz, case	2	85	3
" culis, inferior.	2	85	2
Lined eggs, prime, per doz.			15
" fair to good, per doz.	12	1	14

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

There is a good inquiry for ammoniates. Packers have sold about all their prompt goods, and are waiting for an accumulation to offer more. Market very strong. We quote:

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.			
Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$20 50	\$31 00	
" " raw, per ton.....	21 00	\$24 80	
Nitrate of soda, spot.....		\$1 85	
" " to arrive.....	1 77 1/2	\$1 80	
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	12 00	\$13 00	
Dried blood, New York, 12-18 per cent.			
" " am. can., "	1 90	\$1 95	
Dried blood, West. high, fine ground	2 00	\$2 02 1/2	
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f.o.b. Chicago.....	15 50	\$15 75	
" " 2 and 30 " " " " " "	13 50	\$14 00	
" " 7 and 30 " " " " " "	13 50	\$14 00	
" " 6 and 35 " " " " " "	1 50	\$13 00	
Garbage Tankage, f.o.b. New York.....	7 00	\$7 50	

Zinc, per unit, del. New York.....		\$ 1 97½
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f.o.b., 30000 lb.	10 00	\$ 2 19
Fish scrap, dried, " " " " 21 50		\$ 22 00
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.		\$ 2 93½
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot		\$ 2 95
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.		\$ 2 85
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs. f.o.b. Charleston	6 50	\$ 7 75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f.o.b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3 90	\$ 4 40
The same, dried	4 25	\$ 4 50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kalnit, shipment, per 2,340 lbs.....	8 70	8 89
Kalnit, ex store, in bulk	9 60	10 05
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7 00	7 25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., fut. shp't	1 78	1 86
	1 83	1 90
Double manure salt (48 & 49 per cent less than 2 1/2 per cent chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent)	1 01	1 13
The same, spot, to arrive, basis 48 per cent.....	1 08	1 20
Sulphur, to arrive, basis 90 per cent.....	1 99 1/2	2 08 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 & 26 per cent, per unit, & P.	30 1/2	31

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The market for ammoniates is much firmer since our last report, and rumors are afloat of large sales of high grade tankage at Chicago. We quote:

Crushed tankage, 7 and 25 per cent., \$12.00 @12.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10½ and 15 per cent., \$16.50@16.75 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9½ and 18 per cent., \$15.00@16.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$14.75 @15.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.50@1.52½ per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoofmeal, \$1.45 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.75 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$1.87½@1.90 and 10 c. a. f. Baltimore.

Foreign sulphate of ammonia, gas liquor, is quoted at about \$2.92½ to \$2.95 c. i. f. New York and Baltimore. Domestic product in small quantity is held at about \$2.92½ f. o. b. Boston.

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74% Caustic soda	2½—\$2.25 for 60%.
76% "	\$2.25—\$2.30 for 60%.
60% "	2¼ per 100 lbs.
58% Powdered caustic soda	3—3½ c. lb.
58% Pure alkali	\$1.00—\$1.15 for 48%.
Talc	1½—1½ c. lb.
Palm oil	5½ 5½ c. lb.
Green olive oil	60 65c. gallon.
"	5½—6c. lb.
Yellow olive oil	60c. gallon.
Cochin cocoon oil	7½ c. lb.
Ceylon "	6—6½ c. lb.
Cottonseed oil	33—34c. gallon.
Rosin: M. \$2.50; N. \$3.15; W.G. \$3.75; W.W. \$4.15—	
all per 280 lbs.	

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue	85 to 76c a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	35 to 45c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	40 to 75c a pair
beef	15 to 35c a pair
Calves' livers,	40 to 60c a piece
Beef kidneys,	8 to 10c a piece
Mutton kidneys	3c a piece
Roast, beef	35 to 40c a lb.
Oxtails	8 to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef	10 to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef	13c a lb.
Butts, beef	10c a lb.
Tenderloins, beef	22 to 30c a lb.
Lamb's fries	8 to 10c a pair

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

The market rules firm and quiet. Horns
very scarce. We quote:

Very scarce. We quote:	
Round shin bones, av. 58-60 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$60 00
Flat shin bones, av. 43 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	45 00
Thigh bones, av. 70-85 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	85 00
Horns.....	30 00
Horns, 74 oz. and over, steers, 1st quality.....	\$192 50-222 20
" 74-84 oz. and und., " " " " " "	137 50-192 50
" No. 3.....	75 00-90 00
Gluestock, 75 lbs. per 100 lbs.....	3 00-3 50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	3 00-3 00
Cattle switches, per 100.....	3-40c.

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	a 2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	a 5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	a 3

SHEEPSKINS.

Sheep and Lambskins.....1 35 a 1 60

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 Skins.....	18
No. 2 Skins.....	16
No. 1 Buttermilk.....	12
No. 2 Buttermilk Skins.....	12
Heavy No. 1 Kips, 18 lbs.....	2.50
Heavy No. 2 Kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	2.25
Light No. 1 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.....	2.15
Light No. 2 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.....	1.90
Branded Kips, heavy.....	1.50
Light Branded Kips.....	1.25
Kips, Ticks, heavy.....	1.75
" " light.....	1.60
Branded G. S.....	75
Bobs or deacons.....	80

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imported, wide, per bundle.....	70
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	\$35.00
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	80
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	60
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	34
Hog, American, tea per lb., free of salt..	38
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	38
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	40
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	40
Beef guts, rounds, per set (100 feet), f.o.b. N. Y.	12
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	11
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	3 1/2
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	a 9
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	a 8 1/2
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	4 a
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	a 48
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Chic. 48
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	8 a 9
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	a 4 1/2
Russian rings, No. 1's.....	12
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	13

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing. Black.....	12 1/2	13
" " White.....	19 1/2	20
" Penang, White.....	18 1/2	19
" Red Zanzibar.....	14	16
" Shot.....	14	14
Allspice.....	8	10
Coriander.....	8	6
Cloves.....	9	14
Mace.....	45	48
Nutmegs, 110's.....	33	40
Ginger, Jamaica.....	16	20
".....	6	6
Sage Leaf.....	7	10
" Rubbed.....	5	10
Marjoram.....	25	28

SALTPETRE.

Crude	3 85	a3 90
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4	a 4 1/2
Crystals.....	4 1/4	a 5
Powdered.....	4 3/4	a 5

THE GLUE MARKET.

A extras.		22
1	.....	18 1/2
1	.....	17 1/2
1	.....	16 1/2
1	.....	16
1	.....	15 1/2
1	.....	14 1/2
1	.....	13 1/2
1	.....	13
1	.....	12 1/2
1	.....	11 1/2
2	.....	10 1/2

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Oleo oil during the week under review has ruled exceedingly quiet, the holidays interfering with business, and hence no change to report in the market; prices unchanged, but the demand very light.

Neutral lard is in the same condition, very little business reported, and prices somewhat nominal.

Butter oil has advanced considerably, but not much business reported.

GOVERNORS BRADY'S REPORT.

Governor Brady, of the Territory of Alaska, has submitted his annual report for year ending June 30, 1899, in which it is stated that the present year all the salmon canneries are in a flourishing condition, and that the herring fertilizing industry is thriving; halibut abounds in many places along the coast. The Governor says that the codfish is our standby, and at a safe calculation, there is 125,000 square miles of codfishing in connection with the Alaskan coast. There is also added these items in respect to the salmon trade:

The pack of last year was 974,601 cases, 20,518 barrels, and 4,300 half barrels; total value, \$3,544,128. From the most reliable information obtainable at the writing of this report, 984,150 cases and 12,000 barrels of salt fish were already packed. It would be safe to say that not less than 1,000,000 cases and 15,000 barrels will be the pack for this year, which, at a valuation of \$4 per case and \$8 per barrel, would amount to \$4,120,000.

Retail Department

SANTA CLAUS COMING.

The year is closing. Old Santa Claus is ringing his joyful sleigh-bells as he speeds down the last stretch of the Yuletide drive. With this issue the tinkle of his bells are in the ear of the retailer's home. Some are ready to receive him with gladness, after a good year of careful business. Others will greet the aged visitor with a well wish, but with a sad tale of a year of business sorrows.

Let us all lay aside the sad past twelve-months, throw our hearts into the merriment of the coming holidays with the hope that the next Christmas will fetch both happiness and profit.

The past year has had its lessons and severe hardships for the shop and the store. The lessons alone will be of service in the future as lessons of experience. The National Provisioner thanks its patrons for their generous and kindly support during the year. We wish each and every one a merry Christmas, a happy New Year and a very prosperous twelve months ahead. Now, let us all line up and give a hearty cheer to Santa Claus as he goes scorching by on his trip of gladness among the homes and little ones of our free and blessed land.

SYNDICATING DEPARTMENT STORES.

An effort is now being made to float all of the department stores in cities of 20,000 and upwards into a huge combine. Then the police will be kept chasing the unholy girls their low salaries and brutality make about the streets. The average department store, as well as the huge affairs, are equally moral and commercial lepers which should be swept from trade, or their methods of salary payment and deductions from poor girls should be supervised by the law. Their system of discounts for little mistakes is pure robbery.

That Unfriendly Little Stamp.

The rascally little premium stamp is raising Cain in Utica, N. Y. The Retail Butchers' Association is against them, while butcher E. A. Wagenfuhrer is for them. This market-man is very unbrotherly and unwise. He should do as his brothers do, at least when he is one way and all the others are the other way. The pig-headed juror who tries to prove that all of the eleven sensible ones who do not agree with him is a fool, is not so senseless as the one butcher who thinks he has more sense than 100 other marketmen, some of whose businesses are larger than his. Courage is one thing; pigheadedness is another.

Tons of Turkey from Canada.

We are a pretty good poultry customer for Canada. We received from there over 53,000 pounds of turkeys for Thanksgiving, and 20,684 pounds in 1898. This was live poultry, on which 3c. per pound duty was paid to get them in. The duty at Buffalo amounted to \$1,100 for Uncle Sam. When people quit guessing weight, and a Government scale is set up at Ferry street, our tariff receipts on live poultry may increase.

UNCLE SAM A FROG FARMER.

The Government of the United States is setting the pace in the frog-raising business by carrying on experiments in hatching and raising frogs for the market.

Our Government has figured out a flattering profit in this business. Unless some one breeds up the famous bullfrog of this country it is liable to be extinct in the near future. The United States Fisheries Department has made arrangements to ship a breeding stock of bullfrogs to any one desiring to go into frog farming. The Government will also supply all the information it has at hand upon the frog farming business. If you have a good old slimy, stinking pond just throw your frogs in and they will run the business for you without further assistance.

The bullfrog is not a Mormon. He has but one female companion, so any surplus lady frogs will simply become old maids unless the "missus" dies. Frogskins make fine and delicate leather. The American tanner has not yet found this out.

Turkeys Scarce There.

Some cities were overcrowded with Thanksgiving poultry and some were short on birds. The large cities felt the crush because they held more eaters, and had better commission facilities for gathering and handling poultry from all sections. At Pittsburg, for instance, turkey was a high-priced luxury. The price of turkeys started in at 12c per pound wholesale and close at 18c per pound wholesale in Pittsburg. Other poultry also went up. The Ohio River Valley last year sent into the Keystone State 210,000 pounds of dressed poultry and only 10 barrels this year, and 1,000 crates of live poultry, as against 300 crates this year. There was a general diversion of shipments from other places to the big centers.

Fooled the Chinese Butcher.

The Chinese butchers of San Francisco, Cal., were thrown into a paroxysm of excitement by the sudden raid of Chief Market Inspector M. F. Witzmann. As a result of this raid two of these Mongolian butchers were landed in jail. Inspector Witzmann entered the heathen district disguised as a Chinese. At See Hop & Co.'s market the raiders purchased a leg of mutton cut from a goat carcass. When they entered Chee Hung & Co.'s place their Chinese grin was met by one from Chee Hung, who was selling a white woman some rotten salmon from a reserve stock of 250 pounds of the same kind. These butchers felt horrified at being landed. Their goods went by the sudden raid of Chief Market Inspector of San Francisco seems to know his business and the business of some other people. The Chinamen will now suspect every pigtail in the district.

A market closing ordinance has been introduced into the City Council of Chicago by Alderman Russell to close the markets on Sunday between November 1 and May 1 of each year. The ordinance prohibits the sale of any fresh or salt meats, poultry, or game between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday. The alderman said the ordinance was introduced at the request of the marketmen, who desired to close their places on Sunday, but had not been able to do so by agreement.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The mass meeting of the Brooklyn butchers adopted the following sensible resolutions:

"We, the retail butchers of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, in mass meeting assembled, pledge ourselves to support financially and morally such a measure in our State Legislature as the Dubuque law, and we call upon all retail butchers in this borough and county to wait upon the assemblymen and senators of their respective districts and use their influence to have them support this measure when presented by our legislative committee. And be it further Resolved, that we give our undivided support to the enactment in our Legislature of such a bill as is called the wife's liability bill, which makes her equally responsible before the law for all household commodities, whether purchased by her husband or herself."

These resolutions are putting into effect the command of the State Convention, which met in New York last August.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Grand Rapids, Mich., has decided to get after the members of that body and butchers outside of the organization, who keep their markets open on Sunday, in violation of the law. The Association passed a resolution to enforce the ordinance.

The wholesale and retail meat dealers of Colorado Springs, Colo., have combined against the dead beat and to regulate the prices of meat. The two branches of the trade figure as meat goes up and down at what price it must be sold for a profit. This is a move in the right direction.

The Retail Butchers' Protective Association of Arizona have elected the following officers for the year: W. H. Smith, president; C. T. Hurley, vice-president; J. L. Gant, secretary; J. T. Phelan, treasurer.

Tha Rochester Market.

The Public Market Ordinance is now before the Rochester (N. Y.) City Council. Hearing on this ordinance will be granted at the next regular board meeting. The following are the most important clauses in the proposed ordinance establishing this market:

Section 5. Said public market shall be kept open on every day of the week, except Sunday, between the hours of 4 o'clock in the morning and 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Said clerk shall attend at such market at least one-half hour before the opening of the same and shall remain until the closing hour.

Section 8. On or about the last day of each and every week during the time of the use and occupation of said market, as such, said clerk shall pay to the treasurer of the city of Rochester 10 per cent. of the amount received by him for the sale of space and privileges during the preceding week, and shall take the receipt of said treasurer therefor.

Section 10. Said clerk shall collect from each person applying to him for space at such market the following sums, which are hereby fixed and determined as the rents and fees to be paid for the several privileges above specified, to be paid in advance:

For each two-horse wagon, per day, or fraction thereof, 25 cents; for each one-horse wagon, per day, or fraction thereof, 15 cents; for each two-horse wagon, per week, \$1.20; for each one-horse wagon, per week, 80 cents. Said market clerk shall furnish shed accommodations for horses and vehicles of buyers at said market, and shall collect therefor a fee of 10 cents for each day or fraction thereof.

Section 11. No person shall sell or offer for sale within the city of Rochester outside of said public market, and upon Front street in said city, between Main street and Central avenue, upon any other public streets, alleys or public places, any fresh meats, fish, oysters, clams, provisions, fruit and vegetables, hay, straw or fodder without having obtained a license therefor, and no hawking or peddling shall be allowed upon said public streets, alleys or other public grounds, except said Front street, pursuant to any license for the sale of any of the above-named articles, until after 9 o'clock of each day during which said peddling or hawking is allowed by such license.

There are fifteen sections in the ordinance.

Roping Contest.

At an exciting roping contest at San Angelo, Tex., the following times, in seconds, were made:

Two men on each side, two steers to each man: Jose Gardner, 39 and 49½; Buster Gardner, 67 and 57. John Howitt, 36 and 40; Bob Hiler, 1:06 and 76.

The Tale of a Pig.

Now there's no especial pathos in a pig,
For he's merely so much pork around alive.
And e'en his death a-squealing never stirs a
fellow's feeling,
And we cannot mourn, no matter how we
strive.

But here's the mournful story of a hog;
A pensive tale that ought to make you weep;
And though it's sad, sir, very—it is extraor-
dinary,
And concerns a hog that couldn't go to sleep.

The farmers down in Gravytown this fall,
They went to "fattin' pigs to beat the
band";
They all were bound to work 'er so's to raise
the biggest porker,
And shoved 'em all the grub that they could
stand.

Now Ephrum Johnson owned the biggest hog,
A seven hundred pounder were he dressed.
'Twould make you fairly shiver with delight
to see the quiver
Of his spare-ribs and the fat upon his
breast.

You never saw a hog so fat as he;
His skin, sir, fairly shone, it was so tight,
And this was his undoing, for disaster came
pursuing
When he couldn't get his reg'lar sleep o'
night.

For he'd got a gob of mud upon his tail,
His skin was tight as I have told to you,
And the mud it kept a-sagging and a-pulling
and a-dragging,
So he couldn't shut his eyes the best he'd
do.

Insomnia's a dreadful, dreadful thing!
Just lie awake a solid week and see,
And perhaps you'll squeeze some pity for the
hero of this ditty,
Though an unpoetic porker he may be.

I get the tale from Ephrum's honest lips;
It may of course occasion some surprise,
But, unless the critter's lying, his porker died
a-trying
To go to sleep, but couldn't shut his eyes.
—Holman F. Day in Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Butcher Boy and Wife on \$1.50 a Week.

Samuel H. Parkinson and his wife live at 1636 North Mervine street, Philadelphia, Pa., on \$1.50 per week. Sam is a butcher's assistant at Tenth street and Montgomery avenue. He works four days helping the "boss" sell the scrapple which he brings down every week from his farm. The Orphans' Court authorized the issue of the marriage license the 25th of last October. Sam is 30 years old and his bride 21. She was Miss Annie Freda Bott, a domestic. They are living in two rooms, rent free, at grandma's. This is how they do "light housekeeping":

Coal (3 buckets)	21 cents
Wood (8 bundles)	8 "
Oil (1 gallon)	10 "
Flour (1 bag)	17 "
Butter, ½ lb.; lard, ½ lb.	22 "
Sugar and coffee	14 "
Dried fish (mackerel or cod) ..	10 "
Beef and ham	18 "
Potatoes	16 "
Total	\$1.36
Balance for clothing, etc.	14 cents

Total

Sam walks. Out of the 14c saving "for clothing, etc.", Mrs. Parkinson hopes to pay the shoe bill until there is a rise in salary.

This couple should win in the race of life, for such courage and such frugal management are more than worthy of success and commendation.

GILT EDGE BEEF.

Some of the finest prime beef which ever entered New York from anywhere was that received for the Christmas holidays by Adams Bros. Company, of New York, who have, for such a long time, so ably handled the excellent meats of the South Omaha Packing Company. This company has important distributing branches in Brooklyn, Philadelphia and New London, Conn.

Not to be behind for superb beef at this holiday season of the year, the South Omaha Packing Company, at a very high price, brought the noted beeves which took the first and second prizes at the recent Omaha Fat Cattle Show, where the best stock in the land competed for the coveted blue ribbons and prizes which so strongly attract the large ranchers and fine herds of fat stock. The cattle from which the gilt-edge beef now in the coolers of Adams Bros. Company was obtained have been pronounced by leading buyers and judges of fat stock in the West to be the finest specimens of beef cattle which they have ever seen. This fact is due to the careful and scientific breeding and feeding methods used to produce this bunch. Adams Bros. Company and the South Omaha Packing Company are justly proud of this superior beef and the more so when marketmen who have seen it pass the same verdict upon it. It is a treat to look in upon such scientific beef.

Beefsteak for Blindness.

Plenty of beefsteak and hot water seems to be the remedy for total blindness. Carl Scharf, who for 15 years has been deprived of his sight, is at the St. Elmo, after a trip around the world. He lost his sight from overtaxing his brain with studying chemistry at night. He is now en route to Frisco to take the new treatment prescribed for him, after doping himself with a thousand or less remedies.—Denver News.

New Use for Lamb.

A San Francisco meat inspector seized and condemned seventeen pieces of meat in a cellar of a restaurant in that city recently. He was making a regular inspection of the restaurants, it being his duty under ordinances of the city to look after the meat supply of the restaurants, as well as that of the butchers. In the refrigerator of the restaurant he found seventeen pieces of lamb in a solution intended to pickle meat, and in making his report on the matter at the health office he asserted that one of the employees of the place had told him that the purpose of pickling it was to change the flavor of it so as to make it resemble venison.—Texas Farmer.

A Big Fat Hog.

An 800-pound porker is all the talk over about Lancaster, Pa. Of course, this is not the hog record by several hundred pounds, but it is a big hog. This "pig" was raised by Mr. Tobias Denlinger, of Rohrerstown, of that State, who sold it to Peter K. Wolpert. The swine measures 5 feet 6 inches long, and 6 feet 5 inches around the girth. The big animal lay in state (alive) for days at the Green Tree Hotel, the hostelry of the purchaser.

** Ernest Metzger, the butcher and grocer at Clinton and Avon avenues, Newark, N. J., has assigned to Paul W. Roder as assignee. Liabilities, \$5,381; assets, \$1,029. The wholesalers—buthers, grocers and bakers—are the chief creditors.

** The sheriff has received an execution against the Farmers' Butter & Egg Company, 880 Amsterdam avenue, for \$2,326, in favor of Nathan Harrison. The company was incorporated in 1884.

** Swift and Company have ceased selling meat at Blossburg, Pa., because the cost of handling it did not pay for such a small town.

New Shops.

John Pancake has opened a new meat market at London, Ont., Can.

Levi Freeman has opened a new meat market at the Scotty Building, Oakland, Cal.

John Donnelly has opened his new market at Sykes & Hingre's old store, Ilion, N. Y.

The contractors are busy at work on Fay's new packinghouse at Anaheim, Cal.

Waldo Coolidge and Charles Butterfield have opened their new meat market at Bellows Falls, Vt.

C. E. Twombly has opened a new meat market on Main street, Sanford, Me.

C. E. Bone, of Scranton, Pa., has opened a branch of his meat business at South Blakeley street, of that city.

Business Changes.

John N. Cobb has purchased the Central Meat Market of H. J. Koons at South Main street, Martinsville, Ind.

Sam Holland has sold out his interest in his meat market at Fort William, O., and is now with his brother in the butcher business at Spring Valley, O.

Frank Lester has purchased the meat market of S. B. Vandersall at State street, Fremont, O.

Albert Langman, of Sunbury, has succeeded to the proprietorship of the meat market at Bennett, Ia.

Clinton Rohrbach, the Yellow House butcher at Earlville, Pa., will give up the meat business soon, and go to farming about April, 1900.

Thurston & Newell's market at Haverhill, Mass., was sold at auction on Monday.

HONOR WHERE HONOR IS DUE

Freeze-em... Freeze-em...

Will keep Steaks, Chops, Ribs, Cuts of Meats, Tenderloins, Pork Loin, Pork Sausages, Quarters of Beef, Chopped Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, etc., from 1 to 2 weeks just as fresh.

Prevents Slimy and Mould on Meat, and Absolutely Does Away With the Necessity of Trimming, Thereby Making a Great Saving to Butchers.

AS IF THE MEAT WERE FROZEN.

Is Healthful. It cannot be Detected, and does not destroy the Natural Flavor of the Meat.

Invented and Manufactured Only By
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CHEMISTS,
240-251-253 S. Jefferson St., Chicago
WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

Local and Personal

** Dave Kahn has relinquished the position of sheep and lamb manager at Nelson, Morris & Co.'s box at North Sixth street, Williamsburg, Brooklyn. The vacancy is filled by a gentleman from Chicago.

** The annual ball of the hog butchers of New York city will be held at Wendel's Assembly Rooms, 334-344 West 44th street, New York city, on the evening of Jan. 26 next.

** West Washington market is "goosey" just at present. There were more bills presented by these birds in the famous old market during the week than a lightning debt collector could collect in a decade.

** Kirk B. Armour ran over to New York from Kansas City for just a day or two of rest and recreation. He has been over-worked of late. The trip was a mere mental refresher. He left for the West again on Wednesday.

** C. H. Blatchford, Swift and Company's representative on the New York Produce Exchange, left for Chicago on Thursday for a two week's vacation of holiday pleasure and a general look around.

** M. S. U. Godfrey, Swift and Company's Eastern factotum in the soap line, has gone to Chicago for a combination holiday and business trip.

** Alderman James J. Dunphy, whose well-stocked butcher shop is at Tenth avenue, near 27th street, New York city, has a lovely Christmas present. The two girls are doing well. Eh? No, not twins. The two girls are the mother and baby. They are doing well; so is Alderman Dunphy, who now has the floor—with the baby. The new voice entered the home Friday, 15th inst. We congratulate the popular alderman on the early visit of Santa Claus and the stork.

** Mr. Pratt, the able statistician of Armour & Co.'s general staff, was in New York city during the week. Mr. Pratt is one of the few men who is genuinely respected wherever he goes.

** Julius J. Karsbay, the butcher at 1903 Lexington avenue, has been sentenced to 10 years for arson for the fire in the house Oct. 28th last.

** The Brownsville Ghetto about Belmont avenue, New York City, had quite a shake-up and scare Friday of last week when Health officer Black, Magistrate Brenner and School Commissioner Goodstein went among the Jewish butchers, between Osborne and Thatford streets, to look at the display steaks and chops. The butchers were given a serious warning on law violations.

** The West Washington markets, New York city, open at 5 a. m. and close about 3 p. m., instead of at 6 a. m. and 4 p. m., as is done by the other boxes. The reason is that the uptown butchers need the earlier hour to get to market and back to the shop in time for the dinner trade. All of the metropolitan markets close on Christmas day.

** Butterfield & Coolidge opened a new meat market at School street, Bellows Falls, Vt., early this week. The firm will handle pork, sausages, poultry, game, etc. They will deliver their goods.

** Thomas Burrell, the shrewd butcher at 18 Clinton street, Brooklyn, was one too many for a swindler who tried to get \$20 from him by using the name of Mrs. Julian D. Fairchild. Mr. Fairchild is president of the Kings Country Trust Company. The ruse did not work.

** This was one other of the dull beef weeks. The small stock people have some relief in the high price of wool, pelts and skins. Small stock sells lower to the slaughterer, so he has not the oppressiveness of so high a live-stock rate.

THE BRILLIANT S. & S. BALL.

The closing weeks of the year brought with them the great ball and minstrelsy of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company's Employees' Mutual Benefit Association, which was held at the Lexington Opera House, Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue, New York city, Friday night, Dec. 15. The weather, the crowd and the sumptuous bill of pleasures were all that anyone could desire. "The curtain rises promptly at 9," the announcement said. Long before the curtain rose on the perfect semi-circle of pro tem "niggers" and their laughable humor the boxes and the body of the hall were filled with a well-dressed and appreciative audience which came to amuse or to be amused. Mr. Howard was busy receiving the numerous out-of-town visitors, ably assisted by E. O. Lounsbury, Ike Kann and other friendly hands. Mr. Ferdinand Sulzberger and his charming wife were among the early arrivals. The genial head of the S. & S. Co., while honored guest himself, also played generous host to the many noted guests who arrived during the early hours of this evening of social enjoyment. A little after time the orchestra struck up a pleasant strain and later the handsome curtain rolled up above the splendid South African contingent of "cork" natives. Then L. Plaut stepped forward and sang "I'd Leave My Happy Home For You—hoo-oo hoo-oo" so natural and feeling that all of the girls felt that he would. A string of local hits set the audience going. C. F. Harris, L. E. Birdseye and Sam Bachenheimer were particularly happy. The others were rich and good. Mr. Joseph, J. A. Howard, Dawley, Berthold and others got some humorous jars. One of the spirits was looking all over h— for L. Kirchheimer to sign a ham receipt so he could get into heaven. The audience roared. Sam Bachenheimer expects a raise of salary because of a happy piece of humor which proved that the S. & S. Co. couldn't bust. He also received a handsome floral tribute of red cabbage, onions and carrots for his clog or some other sort of dance. All in all this ball was a great event. The guests were prominent and numerous, the minstrels were better than "chestnuts" professionals, the dancing was plentiful and graceful, the supper bountiful and elegant, the whole evening a round-up of that which makes a truly enjoyable evening. All are to be more than congratulated. This was their first attempt at minstrelsy.

The representatives of The National Provisioner sat in box 15, which had been courteously set aside for the committee. This paper was represented by Col. John F. Hobbs and Mr. E. B. Rommel, of the editorial staff, accompanied by Mrs. Hobbs and Miss Alice Collin, Col. Hobbs' sister-in-law.

Among the thousands present we noted the following guests:

Invited guests and out of town managers: Messrs. Klauer, manager of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger branch at Wilmington, Del.; Hendricks, manager at Baltimore, Md.; Nicholas, manager at Trenton, N. J.; Fox, manager at Pittsburg, Pa.; Wescott, manager at Pittston, Pa.; Wise, manager at Schenectady, N. Y.; Capman, manager at Scranton, Pa.; Burroughs, manager at Boston, Mass.; Burpie, manager at Rochester, N. Y.; Edson, manager at Providence, R. I.; Clarke, manager at New London, Conn.; Judge, manager at Schenectady, N. Y.; Hustes, manager at Binghamton, N. Y.; Metzgar, manager at Newark, N. J.; Harris, manager at Jersey City, N. J.; Elsmann, manager at Empire City Beef Co., New York City; Arnett, manager of Tompkins Market, New York City; Addler, manager of Wallabout Market house, Brooklyn; Wallace, manager of Harlem house, New York; Bachenheimer, manager at Wallabout Market, Brooklyn; Kleeblatt, manager of Pacific street house, Brooklyn.

There were also present as guests of the company the following representatives of consignment houses: L. C. Hurd, general manager of consignment houses, Boston, Mass.; Messrs. Barron and Benson, of Boston, Mass.; Butterworth and Pratt, from Rutland, Vt.; Weirs, of Brattleboro, Vt.; Parker, of Fitchburg, Mass.; Recker, from Worcester, Mass.; Nourse, of Holyoke, Mass.; also Mr. Taylor, of A. A. Taylor & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mr. Blackman, of Armour & Co.'s general staff, Manhattan Market, New York City, and R. Tilles, of the Plainfield, N. J., house; J. Katz, Messrs. Fred Whiting and Chas. Weber represented the T. H. Wheeler Company; Chas. E. Corwin, auditor of the G. H. Hammond Company, was also present. Arthur Colby was on hand; also Treasurer Hayden and M. J. Buckley, of the credit department of Swift and Company, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Joe Madden, Assemblyman, and Mrs. Joe Baum, Miss Coolidge, Geo. Stein, David C. Link, Walter Blumenthal (U. D. B. Co.), Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Sulzberger, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Weil, Mr. and Mrs. F. Joseph, Sig. and Mrs. Grabenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Grabenheimer, Mrs. Katz, Miss Katz, Daniel Katz, Mr. and Mrs. L. Kirchheimer, Hugo Berthold, Max Sulzberger, Max Weil, Mose Joseph, Nathan Kann (treasurer Veal & Mutton Co.), Ike Kann (V. & M. Co.), Benjie Kann (V. & M. Co.), E. Sanders, president Veal & Mutton Company; Abe Frank, wife, son and daughter, M. C. Bradley (Sayles Zahn & Co.), J. S. Dawley and wife and niece, Miss May Tierney; General Eastern Manager Christian, of the Cudahy Company; John S. Colwell, Dr. and Mrs. Lederman, Mr. and Mrs. Bachenheimer, Leopold Plaut and mother, Ike Schwartz, wife and daughter, Mr. Haas, Sol Firth (S. & S. Co., North Sixth street, Brooklyn), E. O. Lounsbury, Willie Wirsing, J. A. Howard (general branch manager S. & S. Co.), E. E. Machette (formerly traffic manager and at present general manager of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company at Kansas City, Kan., Mr. Nathan being away on the Pacific for several months to recruit his health); also Ferd. Reinheimer (of Abe Strauss, Gansevoort Market), Joseph Oppenheimer (of the Standard Oil Co., with his two charming sisters, the belles of Greenpoint), I. Stiefel, of D. Stiefel & Co.; Miss Sadie O'Shinsky, Walter Blumenthal (U. D. B. Co.), Leo Green (U. D. B. Co.), wife and son; Louis Scheuer, of the legal department S. & S. Co.; ex-Treasurer Gutenstein and son Isaac; George Fleier, of Vanderbecks; Eugene Kahn (of the prime beef department S. & S. Co.), Mrs. Kahn and Miss Bella Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Meyer (S. & S.), A. Mayer (M. Mayer & Son), Henry Brussel, of Armour & Co., and wife, Mr. Kooser (Armour & Co.'s West Harlem branch) and wife, Max Mandle and wife, F. Katz and wife, Henry Alexander, Mrs. Susskind, the famous First avenue restaurateur, and many others.

The officers of the S. & S. Co.'s Employees Benefit Association are as follows: M. M. Behrend, president; S. Goldsmith, vice-president; R. Althaus, treasurer; A. Bloch, secretary; J. Dinan, sergeant-at-arms.

Trustees—H. Moses, J. Colwell, J. Bauer.

The floor manager Friday night was Charles F. Harris; assistant floor manager, Samuel Braun.

Arrangement Committee—Lewis E. Birdseye, chairman; W. Wirsing, J. Bahn, J. Levy, H. Folger, J. Schmitt, H. W. Phillips, D. H. Wallace, S. S. Clemons, L. Plant, J. Falk, S. Bachenheimer, J. Sheridan, L. Mayers, H. C. Hendricks, S. Grabenheimer.

Floor Committee—I. J. Pupkin, chairman; J. Brandon, M. Kleeblatt, M. Poltz, J. S. Dawley, E. Edwards, W. Laux, C. Schweitzer, G. Englehardt, M. J. Sulzberger, S. Furth, G. Adler, N. Dietrichs, L. Scheuer, W. Becker, J. J. Arnett, H. Gutenstein, W. Bolitho, E. O. Lounsbury.

Reception Committee—J. Kirchheimer, chairman; E. Eismann, B. Cassidy, J. Kahn, J. Whelpley, G. Helmut, A. Amson, W. Corriston, H. Eisenstein, M. Hayward, J. A. Howard, H. Rock, L. McCormick, N. Grabenheimer, H. Seldner, L. Braun, M. H. Joseph, W. Simon, M. Weil.

** Henry Armbrust has moved into his new brick building, corner Cedar avenue and Willow street, Scranton, Pa., and is doing an extensive business. The new market is one of the finest in the city, with all modern improvements.

DARLING BROTHERS' COMPANY,

405 W. 14th ST., Near 14th St. Station of 9th Ave. "L."
TELEPHONE No. 2440-1342 St. Convenient Surface Cars All Over.

DEALERS IN

Choice City Dressed Beef,
Mutton, Poultry, Game, Tongues, Hams, Bacon, Lard, &c.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, December 22, 1899:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Green, H., 169 E. 106th; to H. Brand (filed Dec. 15)	\$200
Powe, Jos., Fifth Ave. and 133d St.; to J. Vogel (contract) (filed Dec. 15)	3,000
Green, H., 1399 Third Ave.; to Dainraub & Meke (filed Dec. 16)	550
Richards, Frank, 747 E. 149th St.; to I. Roth (contract) (filed Dec. 18)	2,000
Gross & Hohenstein, 1664 Ave. A.; to F. Lesser (filed Dec. 18)	75
Mooney, M. F., 735 Seventh Ave.; to F. Levy (filed Dec. 19)	289
Mouff, Wm., 467 Lenox Ave.; to F. Wilson (filed Dec. 19)	200
Fountain & Son, 180 Bleecker St.; to J. Brignole (filed Dec. 19)	200
Roth, Ignatz, 2172 Eighth Ave.; to J. Levy (filed Dec. 21)	1,000
Feldman, A., 112 Goerck; to H. Brand (filed Dec. 21)	35
Del Meyro, N., 80 Catharine; to A. Puzolano (filed Dec. 21)	150
Lichte, A., 649 St. Anne Ave.; to J. Levy (filed Dec. 21)	121

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Mortgages.

Fallow, Wm. A., Jr., 1434-1436 Broadway; to Marguerite B. Morrison (filed Dec. 18)	\$200
Johns, Clara L., 130 Grand St.; to Minna Loewenstein (filed Dec. 19)	100
Kricher, Barbara, 366 Knickerbocker Ave.; to C. Schoenemann (filed Dec. 20)	200
Todter, Henriette, 1221 Third Ave.; to H. Schwanewede (filed Dec. 20)	300
Ziegler, John, 366 Knickerbocker Ave.; to B. Kricher (filed Dec. 20)	\$275
Grodewald, Henry C., 405 Myrtle Ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (Reg.) (R.) (filed Dec. 21)	105
Lutz, Charles, Sutter Ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (Reg.) (filed Dec. 21)	145
Niebler, Jacob F., Canarsie; to Columbia Loan Co. (filed Dec. 21)	132

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, December 22, 1899:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Klyber & Soliman, 248 Broome; to H. Greenfeld (filed Dec. 15)	\$24
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Guicomo, Peter, 284 Third Ave.; to J. Theofelgean (filed Dec. 16)	160
Greenburg & Booksbaum, 117 Greene St.; to B. Horn (filed Dec. 18)	500
Eines, C. M., White Plain Rd.; to H. VanBogen (filed Dec. 18)	500
Schneider & Jacobowitz, 189 Bowery; to N. Sheprin (filed Dec. 19)	120
Shore, Fred, 19 E. Third St.; to C. Leine (filed Dec. 19)	25
Wachsmann, Isidor, 301 Canal; to Jeanie Wachsmann (filed Dec. 19)	3,500
Langer, Lina, 436 Third Ave.; to I. Kaplin (filed Dec. 19)	350
Schneider, Ike, 189 Bowery; to M. Zimmermann (filed Dec. 19)	574
Knoll, Max; to M. Zimmerman (R.) (filed Dec. 19)	1,600
Steiner, A., 23 Rivington; to S. Silvermann (filed Dec. 19)	50
Rosenweig, Bocherer Knebler, 300 Canal; to Branz Co. (filed Dec. 21)	350
Schwartz, B., 183 Broadway; to M. Levin (filed Dec. 21)	40
Norkman, I., 75 Canal; to M. Levin (filed Dec. 21)	65
Withus, Gus, 541 E. 88th St.; to N. Waterbury (filed Dec. 21)	79
Ruab, Augusta, 796 Tenth Ave.; to F. R. Schmidt (filed Dec. 21)	500
Engelhardt & Schnitz, Fulton Market; to J. H. DeRedder (filed Dec. 21)	4,000
Steirman, J., 149 Forsyth; to M. Burkam (filed Dec. 21)	30
Wald, Jake, 1153 Third Ave.; to B. Smusch (filed Dec. 21)	45

Bills of Sale.

Schmidt, Hy., 41 Ann St.; to H. Stener (filed Dec. 16)	\$900
Loesch, Fred, 680 Eleventh Ave.; to Gross & Adamezyk (filed Dec. 16)	150
Gross & Adamezyk, 680 Eleventh Ave.; to F. Loesch (filed Dec. 16)	90
Vopat, Jan., 343 E. 74th St.; to Frank Vopat (filed Dec. 19)	400
Mertz, John, 334 Eighth Ave.; to Mary Mertz (filed Dec. 19)	500
Meyer, Gustav, 277 Bower; to Bertha Meyer (filed Dec. 19)	1
Schapin, Louis, 242 Monroe; to J. Levy (filed Dec. 19)	400
Brenstein, Hy., 306 First Ave.; to Harriet Brenstein (filed Dec. 19)	700
Schnall, Isaac, 87 Ridge; to H. Kirschbaum (filed Dec. 21)	150
Buchsbaum, I., 117 Green; to L. S. Gottlieb (filed Dec. 21)	465
Steiner, Abraham, 23 Rivington; to Ida Steiner (filed Dec. 21)	150

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Dankers, Charles, 66 Second St.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed Dec. 19)	\$195
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Bills of Sale.

Losberg, Albert C., 273 Division Ave.; to James Armstrong & Co. (filed Dec. 18)	\$250
Ahlefeld, V., 1165 Bedford Ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (Reg.) (filed Dec. 21)	270

** The meat seizures by the Board of Health meat inspectors for the week ending December 20 were as follows: Beef, 4,050 lbs.; mutton, 2,200 lbs.; veal, 3,800 lbs.; poultry, 5,250 lbs.; game, 100 lbs.; total, 15,400 lbs.

BUSINESS RECORD.

ALABAMA.—Peterman, E., Birmingham, butcher; warranty deed, \$1,000.

ARKANSAS.—Weeks & Joyce, Rogers; dissolved.—Epps & Popham, Searcy, meat market; dissolved.—Ward, J. N., Fort Smith, cattle; chattel mortgage, released.

CONNECTICUT.—Karp, Miss Jennie P., Hartford, meat, etc.; sold out.—Pond, M. A., Bristol, meat market; real estate mortgage, \$2,000.—Walsh, P., Torrington, meats; real estate mortgage, \$1,600.

IDAHO.—Sell, Mrs. Henry, Pocatello, meat; sold out.—Callahan & Harnett, Salubria, restaurant; sold out.—McGregor & Oakley, Weiser, hotel, etc.; dissolving.

ILLINOIS.—Brown, F. A., Chicago, grocer and market; out of business.—Hall Bros. & Co., De Kalb, meat; Belter Bros. succeed.—Lafferty, David S., Dixon, restaurant, etc.; bill of sale, \$1,000, to Ella Lafferty.—Vandament, Belle, Lawrenceville, hotel; real estate mortgage, \$230.

INDIANA.—Merriken & Reed, Alexandria, butchers; succeeded by Robert Reed, Sr.—Hotz, John, Indianapolis, meats; released real estate mortgage, \$1,000.—James, David L., Indianapolis, meats etc.; sued.—Sindlinger Bros., Indianapolis, meats; Peter Sindlinger, individually, real estate deed, \$30,000.

MAINE.—Maine Provision and Cold Storage Company, Portland, whole provisions; assigned.

MARYLAND.—Adler, Moses, Baltimore, hotel; Frank Tierney succeeds.—Ritter, John J., Baltimore, provisions, etc.; advertises business for sale.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Batchelder, Francis, & Co., Boston, whole provisions; assigned.—Squire, John P., & Co., Boston, provisions; assigned.—Squire, Joseph, & Co., Boston, provisions; assigned.—Morse, Frank L., Adams, hotel; attached, \$500.—Ferguson, George A., Boston, restaurant; chattel mortgage, \$2,500, discharged.—Hilton, Nathan, Boston, restaurant; chattel mortgage, \$300.—MacLennan, Alex C., Boston, restaurant; chattel mortgage, \$1,400.—Edward Willis, Kingston; soap; sold real estate, \$1,500.—Jackson, G. H., Lexington, provisions; real estate mortgage, \$1,000.—McGourty, C. H., Worcester, ret. meats; chattel mortgage, \$300.

MICHIGAN.—Kensler, Charles, Brooklyn, cold storage; chattel mortgage, \$1,500, discharged.

NEW JERSEY.—Reuter, Emil, Bayonne, meat; bill of sale, \$450.

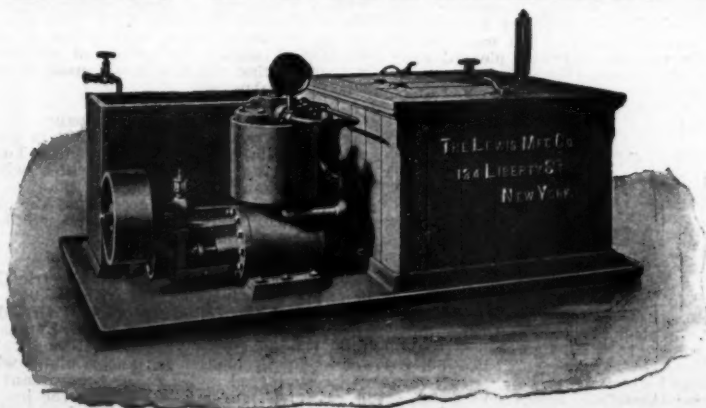
NEW YORK.—Bohnet, Fred, New York, provisions; petition in bankruptcy.—Bartels, Otto, provisions, etc., Brooklyn; dead.

OHIO.—Rockel, Charles, Cincinnati, commercial meats; out of business.—Harr, A. L., Convoy, restaurant, etc.; sold out.—Cobe, Mary M., Melrose, meats, etc.; damaged by fire.—Cox, Nehemiah, Uhrichsville, meats; real estate mortgage, \$1,500.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Vetter, Charles, McKeesport, meat; judgments versus him.—Everson, Wm. H., Pittsburg, produce; real estate mortgage, \$1,700.—Holtz, Henry R., Pittsburg, butcher; real estate mortgage, \$1,500, and execution issued, \$226.

RHODE ISLAND.—Breault, Joseph A., Harrisville, market, etc.; succeeded by J. F. Hines.—Gardiner, F. O., Providence, peddler meats; succeeded by Gardner & Tuell.—Lincoln Provision Company, Providence, beef and provisions; assigned.

THE PORTABLE ICE MACHINE



Makes 500 to 600 pounds of Ice
in 24 hours with 1½ H. P.

Requires no engineers. Is shipped all
set up, ready to operate, except power

PRICE, \$450.00.

For Catalogue, address

THE LEWIS MFG. CO.,

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,

134 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Chicago.....Markets

LARDS.

Choice, prime steam	5.30	a	...
Prime steam	5.15	a	...
Neutral	5 1/4	a	5 1/4
Compound	5 1/4	a	...

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines	7 1/4	a	...
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OILS.

Lard oil, Extra	40	a	42
Lard oil, Extra, No. 1	36	a	38
Lard oil, No. 1	32	a	33
Lard oil, No. 2	30	a	31
Oleo oil, "Extra"	40	a	10 1/4
Neatsfoot oil, Pure	48	a	50
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	39	a	42
Tallow oil	48	a	50

TALLOW.

Packers' prime	5 1/4	a	5 1/4
No. 2	4 1/4	a	4 1/4
Edible tallow	5 1/4	a	6

GREASES.

Brown	4	a	4 1/4
Yellow	4 1/4	a	4 1/4
White, A	4 1/4	a	4 1/4
White, B	4 1/4	a	4 1/4
Bone	4 1/4	a	4 1/4

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat	1 1/4	a	1 1/4
Inferior or black fat	1 1/4	a	1 1/4
Suet	3	a	3
Shop bones, per 100 lb.	30	a	31

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks	29	a	31
Crude, in tanks	26	a	28
Butter oil, barrels	34	a	35

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit	1.72 1/2		
Hoof meal, per unit	1.45		
Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. unit	1.50		
Unground t'l'g. 10 to 11 p. c. per ton	14.50		
Unground t'l'g. 9 and 20 p. c. per ton	14.50		
Unground t'l'g. 8 and 20 p. c. per ton	13.00		
Unground t'l'g. 6 and 35 p. c. per ton	12.00		
Ground raw bones	23.00	a	24.00
Ground steam bones	24.00		

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns No. 1	\$190 a \$205 per ton	65-70 lb av	
Hoofs	\$20.00 to \$22.00 per ton		
Round Shin Bones	\$62.50 to \$67.50 per ton		
Flat Shin Bones	\$41.00 to \$42.00 per ton		
Thigh Bones	\$100 per ton, 90-100 lb av		

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins	6 1/4	a	6 1/4
Spare ribs	4 1/4	a	5
Trimnings	4 1/4	a	4 1/4
Boston butts	4 1/4	a	5
Cheek meat	3	a	3 1/4

CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle sugar	4 1/4	a	...
White, clarified sugar	4 1/4	a	...
Plantation, granulated sugar	5 1/4	a	...

COOPERAGE.

Barrels	95	a	...
Lard, tierces,	1.10	a	1.15

Friday's Closings.

COTTONSEED OIL.—The close of the market shows no change from, or additional features to, those in our review.

TALLOW.—The market closed up strong, with 5c bid for city in hhds., and at least 5 1/4c asked. The contract deliveries to the home trade went in at 5c. Late private reports from Europe show the stocks there as the smallest since 1892, while prices were higher than they have been since. In the principal seven markets of Europe the stock Dec. 11 was 6,100 tons, while in 1892, at the same time, 4,630 tons were held. The total visible stocks at the markets indicated had increased 1,077 tons through November, to making the 6,100 tons held on Dec. 1, but they were 3,550 tons less than a year ago at the same time.

Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination, and a comparatively summary for the week ending Dec. 16, 1899, is as follows:

	Week ending Dec. 9, 1899.	Same week, 1898.	Nov. 1, '99, to Dec. 16, '99
PORK, BBLs.			
U. Kingdom	1,275	2,715	6,961
Continent	515	1,502	6,842
So. & Cen. Am.	44	197	3,274
W. Indies	1,968	2,985	14,147
Br. No. Am.	606	787	1,334
Other Countries	9	...	227
Total	4,415	...	32,875
HAMS AND BACON, LBS.			
U. Kingdom	8,738,407	11,915,486	76,160,633
Continent	2,719,636	3,642,624	13,210,447
So. & Cen. Am.	66,650	63,100	733,875
W. Indies	313,600	80,440	1,704,500
Br. No. Am.	4,000	...	10,900
Other Countries	3,675	...	319,475
Total	11,845,968	15,701,650	92,148,850
LARD, LBS.			
U. Kingdom	5,886,258	3,754,462	38,374,123
Continent	8,158,714	7,828,620	53,849,987
S. & Cen. Am.	197,320	302,640	3,289,030
W. Indies	546,655	149,510	3,522,735
Br. No. Am.	1,000	...	52,645
Other Countries	420	...	250,160
Total	14,790,367	12,033,232	99,338,680

Recapitulation of the week's reports.

	From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York	3,348	6,104,075	6,883,160	
Boston	222	1,694,175	2,717,850	
Portland, Me.	200	1,749,887	194,000	
Phila., Pa.	226	26,625	820,768	
Baltimore	200	1,697,281	2,692,638	
Norfolk .....	...	12,500	1,977,750	
Newport News .....	...	...	163,175	
New Orleans	44	80,625	10,175	
Montreal .....	...	...	...
St. John, N. B.	175	481,800	240,450	
Total	4,415	11,845,968	14,790,367	

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '99, to Dec. 16, '99	Nov. 1, '98, to Dec. 16, '98	Decrease.
Pork, lb.	6,557,000	8,821,800	2,264,800
Hams, bcn, lb.	92,148,850	124,490,204	32,341,354
Lard, lb.	99,338,680	114,490,776	15,152,096

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Proposed for membership: William Stiger Richards and Douglass Montague Shaw, proposed by Charles S. Richards; and Luther Prescott Hubbard, by George A. Zabriskie. Visitors at the Exchange: B. B. Jones, Louisville, Ky.; Z. A. Chambers, Pittsburg; Thomas Carlon, Detroit; M. J. Forbes, Duluth; Louis Manshiner, Detroit; Frank R. Bayley, C. Frisbie, E. D. McDougal, Stuart Watson, W. T. D. Wardrop, Chicago.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE GRATUITY FUND.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers on Thursday a communication was received from ex-Judge Andrews, approving of the proposed amendments to the Gratuity Fund by-laws. The Board of Managers, it is understood, will hold a meeting on Tuesday of the coming week, and it is presumed that very shortly thereafter the members will have an opportunity to vote upon the several amendments. The members of the exchange seemed generally pleased over the possibilities of something being accomplished to relieve the strain of the workings of the present Gratuity Fund by-laws.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.—Beef—Steady; extra India mess, 82s. 6d.; prime mess, 76s. 3d. Pork—Steady; prime mess, Western, 57s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., dull, 44s. Lard—Firm; prime Western in tierces, 28s. 6d.; American refined in pails, 30s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., easy, 30s. 6d.; short rib, 18 to 22 lbs., steady, 34s. 6d.; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lbs., easy, 33s. 6d.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., dull, 33s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., dull, 32s. 6d.; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs. Butter—Finest United States, 95s.; good, 75s. Cheese—Firm; American finest white, 57s.; American finest colored, 56s. Tallow—Firm;

Business Opportunities

WANTED:

A complete outfit of modern second-hand Packinghouse Machinery, in first-class condition. State what you have and the make. Address, L. S. E., Box 52, care of The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

WANTED.

An experienced glue salesman for an established company. Must thoroughly understand the business. State age, experience, references and salary expected. Address, GLUE, Box 14, The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

FOR SALE:

One Anderson Dryer,
One Boomer & Boschert Press,
One Foss Mill, nearly new.

Having discontinued the drying of tankage, the above is for sale or trade at a bargain.

A. B. MAYER MFG. CO.,
Office, 1020 N. 12th St.,
St. Louis, Mo.

prime city, 26s.; Australian in London, 26s. 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, December-April, easy, 18s.

A. Landau & Co.

A. Landau & Co. have made a lease with the Mound City Cold Storage Company, of St. Louis for space in which to store their casings and other perishable goods carried by them. Increase of business has made their old premises too small and they have been forced to seek more commodious quarters.


Mr. Alfred C. Leonhardt, representing, in Chicago, the big firm in Germany of Gustav Hubbe, at Madgeburg, cotton oil, tallow, grease, etc., sailed to-day for that city. Mr. Leonhardt's firm is one of the largest oil refiners in Germany.

Wm. H. Underwood, for many years the county treasurer and at one time engaged in the packing and provision trade in Chicago, died at Harwich, Mass., recently in the 77th year of his age. Mr. Underwood is survived by a widow and seven children.

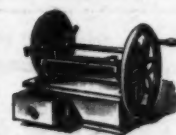
M. A. Cummings & Sons' leather factory at Marshall street, Newark, N. J., was damaged by fire Saturday night, with a loss of about \$10,000. Finished stock suffered greatly. It is thought that the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion.

The Armour Packing Company, of Chicago, have recently acquired what is known as the Walbridge tract of land near Toledo, O., embracing 240 acres, on which will be built an extensive pork-packing plant. The site is very desirable on account of the excellent railroad facilities, and work will begin as soon as weather permits.


The Raleigh (N. C.) Ice & Electric Company has been incorporated with \$75,000, and has elected the following officers: President, E. C. Hilyer; secretary and general manager, T. L. Eberhart; treasurer, B. S. Jerman. The new company has bought an ice plant, which will be enlarged and a cold storage plant put in. Electric power and light for the ice factory and the city will be installed.




Power Meat Chopper



Rotary Smoked Beef Shaver



Meat and Food Chopper

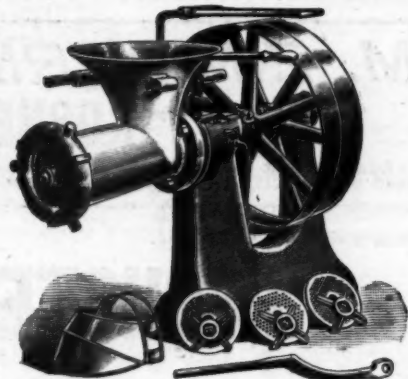


New "Rapid" Coffee and Spice Mill

ENTERPRISE

Power Meat Choppers


TINNED




No. 56, \$125.00 No. 66, \$225.00
 No. 76, Steam Jacket, \$275.00

Send for our Illustrated Catalogue


The Enterprise Manufacturing Co. of Pa.
 Third and Dauphin Streets Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.




Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press



Smoked Beef Shaver



Meat and Food Chopper



New "Rapid" Coffee and Spice Mill

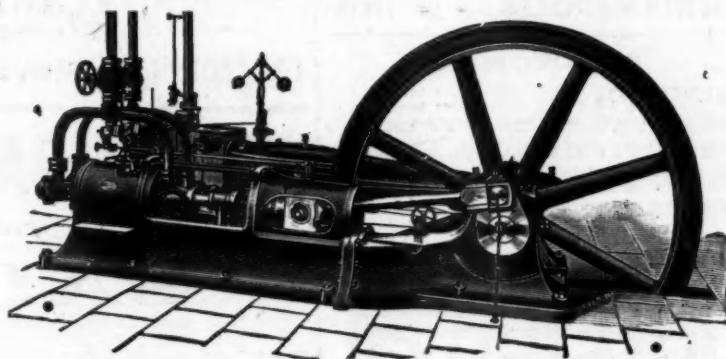
THE VILTER MFG. CO.

806-826 CLINTON STREET,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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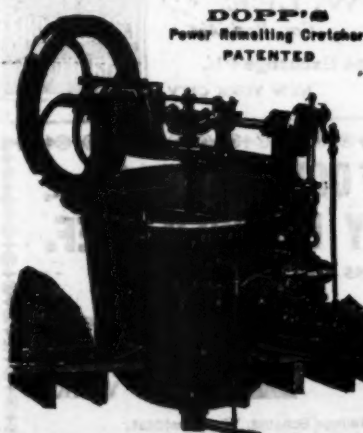
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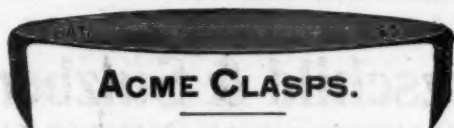
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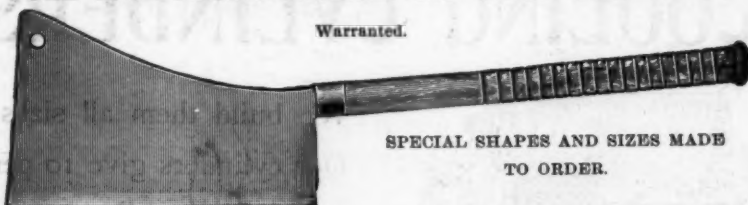
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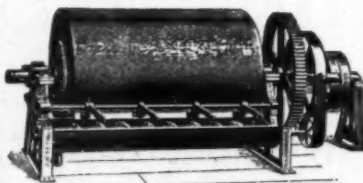
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